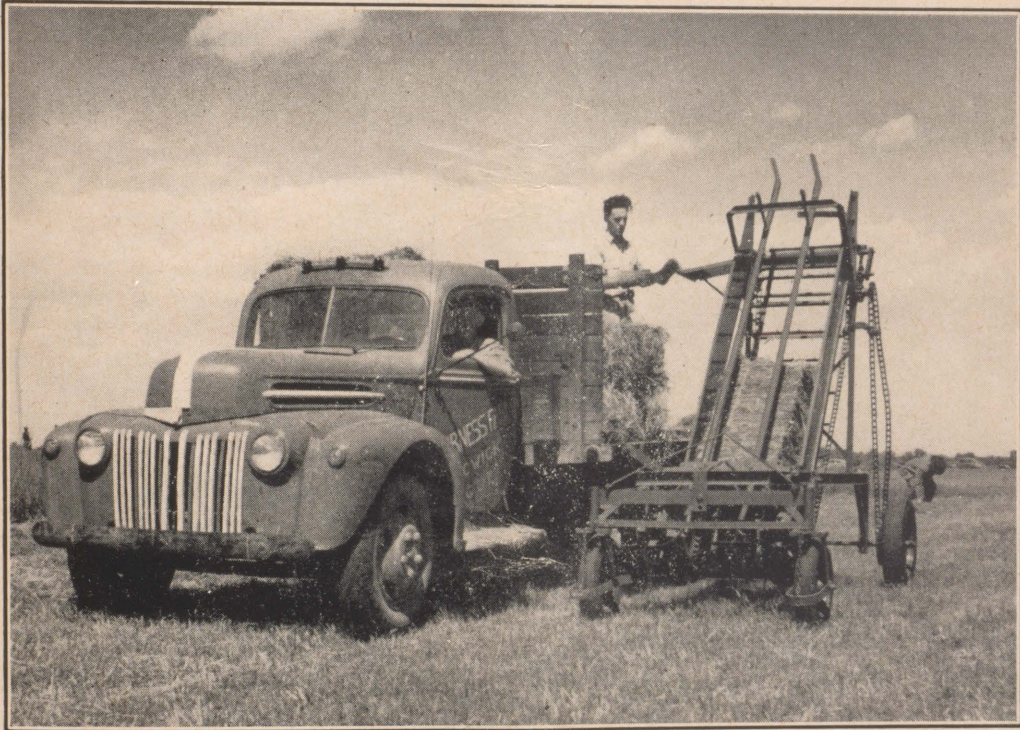


# MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



VOLUME 9  
No. 11



JULY  
1948

Farm Home • School



# Everywhere!



SINCE  
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## Give Youth a Chance to Lead

The war has left a great many imprints on this country — broken homes and broken bodies, shortages and high prices. Nothing could compensate for the personal suffering it has caused. But human beings are so adaptable that they can find some good even in the extremely painful experiences of life; and certainly a great deal of good has come out of the war.

The direct source of this good was the need for all-out production and co-operation, on the part of nations as well as individuals. As a result of the keen demand for everyone's services our young people have had the pleasant experience of feeling that they were needed. This has resulted in a spirit of co-operation and an interest in community affairs rarely seen before the war.

Many of these young people, who have only vague memories of the dark thirties when so many young men and women came to feel that the world had no place for them, show remarkable self-reliance and initiative. These qualities, blended with their spirit of co-operation and their broad interests, add up to a new maturity — a maturity evidenced by their purposefulness, their desire to work together in creating the better world that was so hopefully discussed during their childhood.

They want to take their full share in building this better world. They're not inclined to trust implicitly the judgment of their elders as to what sort of world it should be. And perhaps they're right. Many of the older generation have grown cynical after years of bumping into the stone wall of public lethargy, without ever discovering a door in the wall. These youngsters see many things that have been done poorly, many other needed things that have never been tackled at all. Have they any reason for considering their elders infallible?

And when our young men and women see the things that are happening in the world—things that seem to threaten their very lives — are they not justified in trying to do all the little things they can? Little things that can be joined up to form a world linked by peace, instead of shattered by war?

One of their greatest frustrations, in dealing with older people, is over-cautiousness. If we had been over-cautious

would we ever have learned to walk? Or to drive high-spirited horses? Or to handle complicated machinery, with all its dangerous gears? Then why, as soon as we turn to community affairs, are we afraid to try something, for fear it might fail?

A certain amount of caution is undoubtedly necessary, but only within the scope of reasonable discretion; the baby shows such discretion while he's still learning to walk, by choosing a course that leads from one piece of furniture to the next. But over-cautiousness is stultifying—it can strangle all our hopes and aspirations. Our young people, never having had their senses dulled by useless wall-beating, know this, and strain against it. They reason that there must be an opening, or at least a weak spot, somewhere in the wall. And older people who've retained some of their youthful enthusiasm know it, too.

The best thing that many of us older people can do is to encourage these young people to seek the opening. If we have any idea where it is, we can point it out to them, and we can supply them with the tools we consider suitable for making a door. But they may devise better tools of their own.

There's not a single organization in this country that would not benefit from the infusion of youthful energy and new ideas. And these fine qualities should not be limited to general membership—providing power to keep the organization moving. They're most valuable when they're given a voice in deciding where it should go, and how. Time and again, when young people have had the opportunity, they've shown the ability to bear the responsibility at least as successfully as their elders—and often they've been able to accomplish a great deal more.

### Our Cover Picture

The pick-up bale loader shown in action on this month's cover attracted a lot of attention at the demonstration of farm machines in connection with Farm Day at Macdonald College. Its companion machine, a portable elevator, unloads the bales at the barn with a minimum of hand labour.

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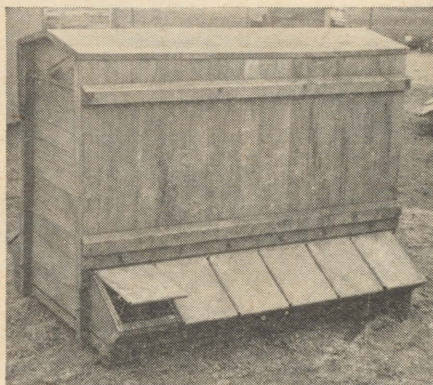
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# Saving Labor With Hogs

Field work and dairying have been quite highly mechanized. But on most farms hog raising entails almost as much drudgery as it ever did. Why not take much of the slavery out of hogs by installing self-feeders and automatic water troughs? Especially when they can cut the cost of production. This article is reprinted from the Canadian Live-stock Letter.



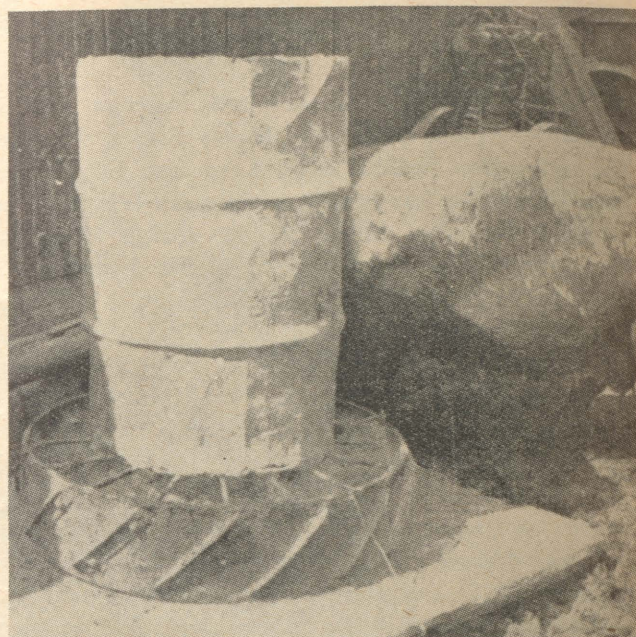
No. 1. Practical for small herds.

THOSE who consider producing hogs in the face of strong demand and high prices for cereal grains are keenly interested in effecting every possible economy in hog production. Since labor accounts for so much of the cost in hog raising, anything that will take a big bite out of the labor needs will automatically put more profit in hogs. This makes the self-feeder worth considering.

Several of the photographs on these pages were taken on various farms of the Hutterian Brethren near Winnipeg. On these farms "mass production" of hogs has entailed very little labor. On three farms visited the hogs were handled in each case by the part time labor of a man and a boy. On one farm 53 brood sows had produced 503 living, weaned pigs. On another more than 700 weaned pigs were thriving at self-feeders and the third farm was self-feeding nearly 600 pigs. These three colonies, and several others adjacent, each market more than 1,000 pigs each year.

Quality production is always of prime importance. The hogs marketed by these Hutteries, fed at self-feeders, have long been grading about double the provincial grade A average. Recently the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa released data on three self-feeding experiments which indicated that if certain precautions are taken very good quality hogs can be so produced. In these tests 70 per cent of the pigs produced grade A carcasses.

Properly balanced rations, containing the correct proportions of protein supplements and minerals, are even more essential in the use of self-feeders than in hand



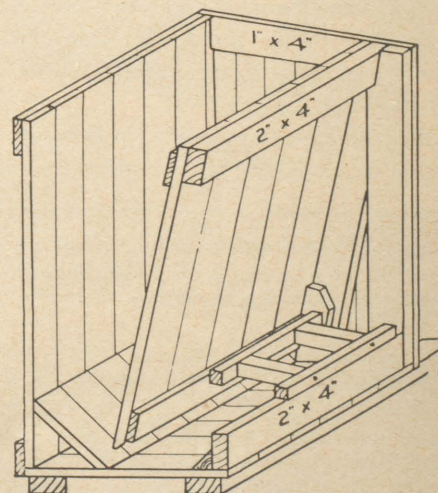
No. 2. Oil drum and binder wheel feeder.

feeding, if good grading returns are expected. Clean water should be before the hogs at all times, as self-fed rations are always consumed dry.

Hogs suffering from Rhinitis—the jaw malformation now so common in Canadian hogs—cannot use dry feeds profitably. Such pigs should not be put to a self-feeder but fed sloppy feeds.

As the longer type hogs usually grade better than the shorter hogs from self feeders, that factor should be considered in a self feeding program.

Self-feeders are of a multitude of designs and capacities. That pictured in No. 1 is sturdy, of a capacity for the smaller farm, and the galvanized covers protect the feed from weather. Another practical feeder made from waste materials is shown in No. 2. No. 3 is a small feeder suitable for weaned pigs until large enough to go

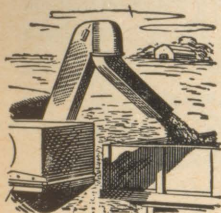
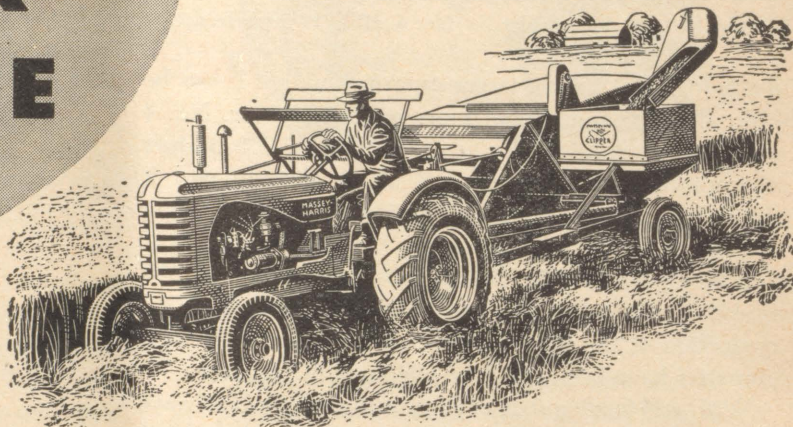


No. 3. Feeder for small pigs.



# Why so many Leading Farmers prefer the

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### "IT GETS SO MUCH DONE IN A DAY"

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### "DOES A GOOD JOB IN ANY KIND OF CROP"

To date, the Clipper has done a fast, clean job on 110 different crops, including all grains, flax, beans, soy beans, alfalfa, clover, sweet clover. Cutter bar adjustable from 1 1/2 to 33-inch height. Cylinder speed adjustable from 450 to 1,800 r.p.m.



### "HANDLES HEAVY GRAIN AS EASILY AS A LIGHT CROP"

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**M**ASSEY-HARRIS machines not only do a nice job of work, but in addition, are so designed that they are easy to lubricate, easy to get at for servicing when necessary. They are built to last many seasons and they

can be operated at low power cost. It's something to remember when you need any new machine. Go straight to your Massey-Harris dealer. You'll never go wrong on a Massey-Harris.

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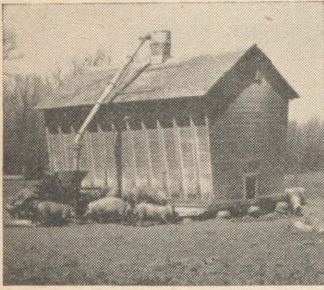
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WINNIPEG  
CALGARY

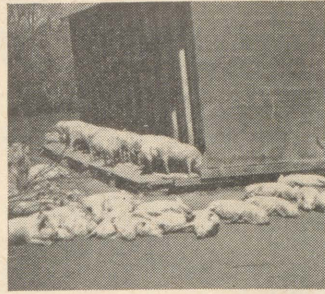
BRANDON  
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REGINA  
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No. 4. Portable 2,000 bus. feeder.



No. 6. Hogs at large feeder.

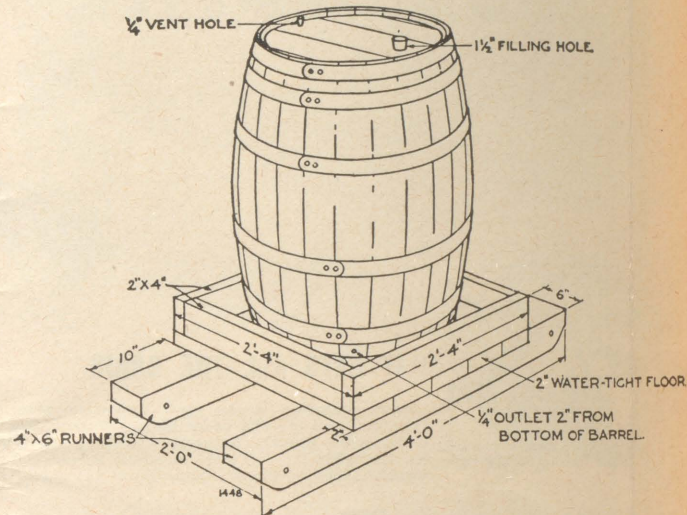
out to pasture and the larger capacity feeders. It can be built any length and if indoors needs no cover. No. 4 is a large movable feeder on skids. Some 2,000 bushels of grain may be chopped and blown directly into it through the roof opening. No. 6 shows hogs feeding comfortably at such a feeder. No. 5 gives a method for converting the familiar portable granary of about 1,200 bushel capacity into a practical feeder. Since the introduction of the combine and truck thousands of such granaries have been standing idle most of the year.

With self-feeding it is important that water be always available to the hogs. No. 7 gives a simple and practical waterer for the smaller producer, easily hauled from the well to the hog lot. No. 10 shows a very good type of waterer, where it is possible to install an overhead tank in the hog house and to pump water into it by windmill or engine. No. 8 shows details of the control valve for such an installation. It is placed in the covered section of the water trough so the pigs cannot damage it. In addition, most farm mail order houses list a cheap and practical hog water bowl which may be installed in a barrel or an ordinary water trough.

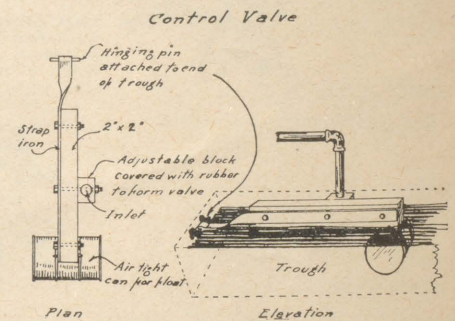
At the University of Saskatchewan the brood sow herd, after being bred in the fall, has wintered in large

straw sheds for many years. These were constructed by setting a double row of posts about four feet apart to which woven wire was nailed. Poles supported a straw roof and straw was tightly packed between the wires for the walls. The herd has wintered unusually well in such quarters and exercised by coming some distance for their feed twice daily in any weather. If such quarters are dry the sows remain very healthy and there is little cleaning problem.

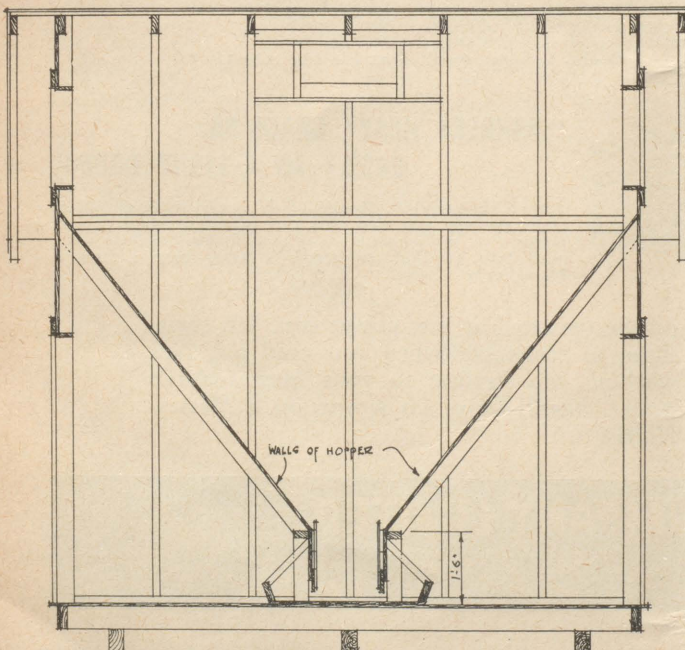
For summer hog production, pastures offer a good means of cutting down labor and adding variety to the ration. It no longer seems necessary to build permanent



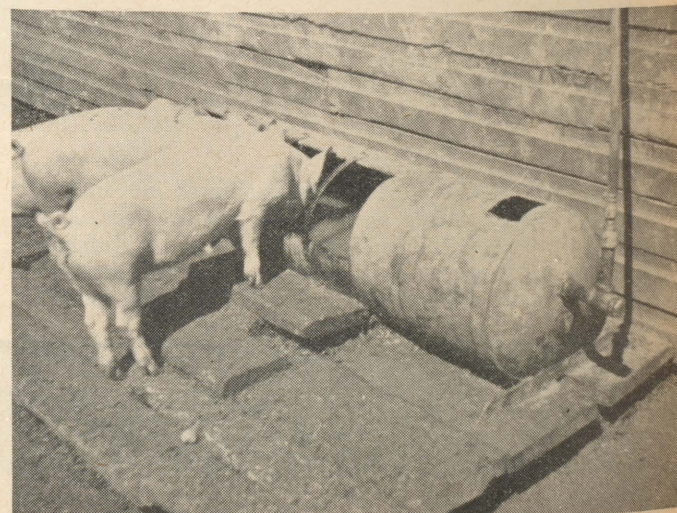
No. 7. A simple portable hog waterer.



No. 8. Water control valve.



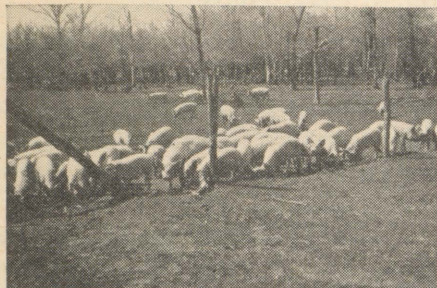
No. 5. Converting portable granary to feeder.



No. 10. Automatic hog watering installation.



hog-proof fences for pastures. One wire electric fences have demonstrated that they will separate hogs from crops and other hogs. Shade in the pasture is almost a requirement with white hogs. A couple of idle threshing racks hauled into the field and loaded with a little straw will give shade and comfort to many hogs.



No. 9. Pasture saves cleaning labour.

If labor is a limiting factor, young pigs may be weaned onto self-feeders and continued on them through to maturity. With a self-feeder, automatic waterer and some shade in a small pasture, much of the daily labor and expense may be taken out of the production of a few litters of hogs on the average farm.

### New Kind of Milk

A product that "may revolutionize the entire dairy drinking habits of the public" has recently been developed in the United States by Sperti Foods Inc. It is known as triple milk and is obtained through a special low temperature process which removes two-thirds of the water content of whole milk without harming the flavour or nutritional value, according to the director of applied research for the company, Dr. Jos. F. Kowalowski.

"Triple milk remains fresh under ordinary refrigeration for as long as six weeks, and in a frozen state for at least eight months," says Dr. Kowalowski. He adds that it can be frozen into huge blocks and shipped for great distances; for upon thawing it does not lose its natural milk taste or nutritional value. This would make possible export of fresh milk to other countries, especially tropical lands.

The originator probably will not produce triple milk, but will sell the process to milk companies, Dr. Kowalowski stated. It may be placed on the general market within a couple of months and "probably will be in the price field of whole milk."

*Dairy Record*

### Nitrogen-Carrying Sprays?

Noncaustic nitrogen carriers may soon be added to orchard spray materials as a common practice. The fact is pretty well established that a tree will take up through its foliage various fertilizer or food elements.

Nitrogen taken in through the foliage results in an immediate stimulation of tree growth which may offset injury or shock caused by spray chemicals used in fighting insects or disease.

*Science for the Farmer*



*Day by day . . .*

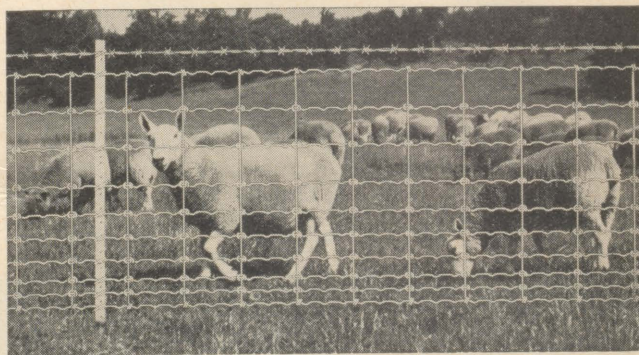
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# Canada's Junior Farm Clubs

With 41,000 members scattered right across Canada, our junior clubs are an important force in this country's agriculture. Local farm organizations can help develop this force by providing opportunities for the 94 percent of our rural youth who do not belong to these clubs.

by A. E. MacLaurin

ORGANIZED club work for rural youth is an important part of agricultural extension programs in every province of the Dominion, as it is in other countries. Its importance is shown by the remarkable achievements that have been attained through this form of junior activity.

In Canada, junior farm club work began many years ago; by 1918 it was being carried on in varying forms in all of the provinces. In 1931, the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work was formed, for the purpose of developing and maintaining a national boys' and girls' farm club policy.

The establishment of the national Council gave new impetus to club work. Enrolment increased from 21,000 members in 1931 to 47,000 in 1940. A temporary decline in membership, caused by war time conditions, in the period 1941-1945, has been recovered to a large degree in the past two years. Total membership in 1947 was 41,000, and it is evident that expansion and development of club work will continue.

The Canadian Council is a co-ordinating agency. The provincial departments of agriculture, through their extension services, are responsible for the planning, direc-



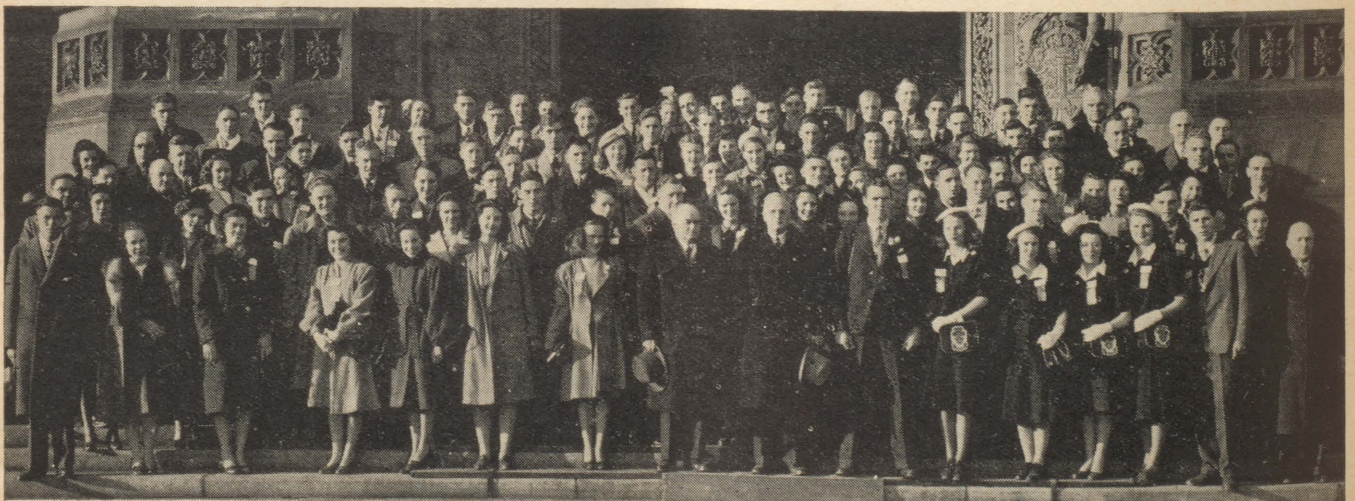
A junior seed grain judge

tion and supervision of club programs in their respective provinces. The Dominion Department of Agriculture co-operates with the provinces in support of club work.

The major functions of the Council are:— to serve as the medium for the interchange of information and ideas regarding club methods and problems; to act as the agency through which the contributions of interested business and agricultural organizations, as members of the Council, can best be applied to the national club program; to provide and conduct annually a program of inter-provincial project contests and educational features in which provincial championship teams are eligible to participate.

The membership of the Council is made up of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture (the University of Saskatchewan in the case of that province), business organizations and agricultural associations, the latter being associate members. There are now 31 members, including the ten departments, eleven business members and ten associate members. More support is needed, to keep pace with expansion in club activities, and the Council is endeavouring to secure additional memberships.

The annual program of national contests and educational features, conducted by the Council at the time of the Royal Winter Fair, and made possible by the contributions of the business members of the Council, is an important part of the plan to co-ordinate club work in Canada. Participation in this program is a highly prized reward for achievement in club work. The necessary



A national club group visits the Houses of Parliament in Ottawa.



contest rules set up certain standards for club organization and activity. Not the least important value of this annual event is that it provides the opportunity each year for a group of young people to come together from all parts of Canada, to get acquainted, to exchange views and opinions and to obtain a broader vision of Canada and of Canadian agriculture. One thousand club members have participated in sixteen of these events since 1931.

There are several ways in which the purposes of junior farm club work can be stated. The general objectives are: to encourage improved practices on the farm and in the farm home; to provide a practical education in agriculture and home economics; to offer the opportunity for self-development through experience in organized group activities. Club work is a form of supplementary education. It has been described as an extension school of agriculture and home economics. "Learning to Do by Doing" is the basic principle of club work.

Space will permit of only brief reference to the achievements attained through club work. It is a well known fact that it has proved to be an outstanding factor in the development of improved practices, better live stock, field crops, etc. Another significant result is that many leaders in agricultural communities have received their inspiration and vision from club work. Membership in a properly organized and well directed junior club is an excellent training for citizenship.

#### 95% Steel on the Outside

While a great deal has been accomplished, much more remains to be done. It is estimated that there are in Canada approximately 800,000 rural young people in the ten to twenty years age group. The total junior farm club enrolment of 41,000 in 1947 is only slightly more than 5% of the potential membership. The opinion has been expressed that further development of efficient voluntary local club leadership will be a major factor in future expansion and in securing the full values of club work. Many men and women are giving their time and best effort to club leadership. Their reward is the satisfaction of giving constructive service to rural youth. Many more capable leaders are required if the work is to expand and develop as it should.

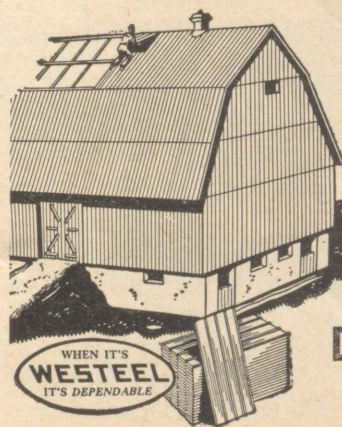
A permanent committee on leadership was appointed two years ago by the Canadian Council, to study the problems of local leadership, for the benefit particularly of the provincial departments and extension services. The committee has considered methods of selection, training, recognition and encouragement of leaders. Provincial extension services are developing and expanding plans for leadership training courses. On the recommendation of the Committee, the Council has prepared a Leadership Award Certificate for the use of the provinces.

Many organizations, including agricultural societies, women's institutes, co-operatives, breed associations and other farm organizations, business firms, service clubs, exhibition associations, agricultural schools and colleges,

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the farm press and others, co-operate with the departments of agriculture in giving assistance to local, district, provincial and national junior club activities. The encouragement of adult organizations is important and is appreciated by the juniors.

It is essential, of course, that such assistance be constructive in nature and designed to encourage the members to do their own project work and to participate in other activities of the club group,—in other words,—to learn to do by doing. Capable leadership and the right kind of encouragement from parents and sponsoring organizations, under the direction and guidance of agricultural extension services, are important factors in successful junior club work.

## Dikelands Will be Restored

The Maritime dikes are to be rebuilt, and the land restored to fruitfulness. That is the result of an agreement between the Dominion Government and the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick . . . an agreement based on proposals submitted by a Maritime committee. The actual work of reconstruction is to start in the spring of 1949.

The value of the lands that the government of France saw fit to rescue from the sea, and that the British government thought it worth while to retain, at considerable cost, has now been recognized by the government of Canada. But if somewhat slow in coming, the promised action certainly looks to the future. It provides for a joint enterprise involving co-operation of the Dominion Government, provincial governments and dikeland owners under a well-knit plan. This plan is designed not only to protect the 80,000 acres of Marshlands from the ravages of the tides, but also to increase their output.

Responsibilities are divided three ways. The Dominion Government undertakes to reconstruct the dikes to keep out the sea. The two provinces undertake to do certain works behind the dikes, to make it possible to crop more land. And the dikeland owners are to handle their land in a way that will increase its usefulness.

Total Dominion expenditures will amount to \$3,120,000, the work to be done over a period of 5 to 10 years. It is to include:

30 miles of new dikes at \$10,000 a mile	\$300,000
70 miles of heavy reinforcing dikes at \$6,000 a mile	420,000
200 miles of medium and light reinforcing dikes at \$2,500 a mile	500,000
10 very large aboiteaux at \$80,000 each	800,000
20 large aboiteaux at \$30,000 each	600,000
35 medium aboiteaux at \$6,000 each	210,000
200 small aboiteaux at \$1,000 each	200,000
200 breakwaters at \$700 each	140,000

80,000 acres, surveys and plans at 50 cents per acre	40,000
	<hr/>
	\$3,210,000

The dikes are needed to hold the water off the marshlands. The aboiteaux are gates in the dikes, that permit the water from streams to pass out to the sea.

The provincial governments agree to construct, straighten, dig or clean laterals, sub-laterals and dale ditches in 80,000 acres of dikelands and marshlands, and to clean large drainage ditches or canals, at a total cost of \$4,230,000. This work is to include:

50 miles large canals at \$10,000 a mile	\$500,000
130 miles large creeks at \$5,000 a mile	650,000
120 miles laterals at \$4,000 a mile	480,000
600 miles sub-laterals at \$2,000 a mile	1,200,000
7,000 miles dale ditches at \$200 a mile	1,400,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,230,000

The owners of the 80,000 acres affected by the scheme are to replot, lime, fertilize and reseed this land at \$18 an acre, involving a total expenditure of \$1,440,000. But it has been shown at the Dominion Experimental Station at Nappan, N.S., that such treatment will triple the yields of fodder from this land.

This scheme has much to commend it. It would be foolish to sink so much public money in a venture if there were no guarantee that it would serve a useful purpose. The requirement that owners undertake to improve their land along lines that have been proven effective should supply the necessary guarantee of increased production.

## 35,000 Kids Study Forestry in B.C.

British Columbia, realizing the need for training youth in the values of forestry, has already accomplished a great deal along this line and has the most ambitious plans for the future. Take a look at the record for this year.

In training are 13,150 young boys through 196 clubs organized in affiliation with schools and game clubs. 3,275 are receiving training in 131 Warden clubs which are under the direct leadership of trained Junior Forest Warden leaders; and a further 1,750 boys in outlying areas are receiving training by correspondence. Add to this figure 17,000 that have already received their training in the Junior Forest Wardens and who are now formed as Forest Guards or as honorary members of the Association to carry out its objectives. This gives a total of 35,175 boys and a substantial number of girls who have received an elementary training in forestry and the objectives of the Association in British Columbia.

Woodland World



## Overgrazing Speeds Run-off

Merely because a field is in pasture or grassland is no reason to expect all rainfall to be retained. Runoff losses, even in pasture or grassland, can vary from nothing to as high as 80 percent, depending on grazing intensity and surface compaction.

This was shown in extensive trials conducted at Pennsylvania State College. The main purpose of this investigation was to determine the amounts of water lost as runoff during the summer from variously treated pastures on different soil types. In addition, physical properties of these soils were analyzed to seek the reason for such water losses.

In general, it was found that water losses were high from heavily grazed pastures, while ungrazed areas lost little, if any, water due to runoff. The high rate of runoff from heavily grazed sites was associated with lack of soil cover, and the porosity of the first inch of surface soil layer. Compaction was found to be greatest in this top inch, even though this layer contained the greatest amount of organic matter.

Regardless of grazing intensity, permeability in the plots under test was good in the soil layers 1 to 3 inches below the surface as well as in the 3-to-6 inch depth.

One of the chief difficulties in management of pasture is low production during summer months particularly

July and August. These same summer months have the heaviest rainstorms. These storms frequently occur during prolonged periods of high temperature, when soils are driest and need for moisture by the plants is greatest.

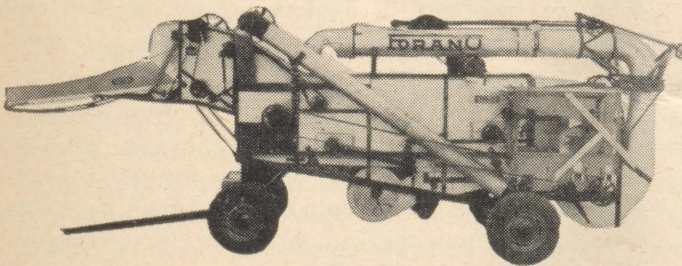
It is therefore obvious that penetration of water would have an immediate and practical value. But the structure of grazed and ungrazed grassland soils is different when examined. The dense, compacted surface conditions of many pasture soils is quite different from the porous, granular condition of undisturbed meadow or grassland soils. The greatest difference occurs at or near the surface.

The compacting effect of cattle trampling appears to be most pronounced in the first inch of surface soil. Of all the physical characteristics which regulate the moisture intake of soils, this seems most important. Compaction of this top inch of soil was proved by comparing the volume weight or apparent density and the porosity in this layer in heavily grazed pasture soils with those that were not so heavily grazed.

In fact, such compaction was artificially created by a man walking on the plot when the soil was at a moisture content approaching field capacity. Even though a man's weight is less in proportion to the weight of a dairy animal per square inch, this compaction jumped the

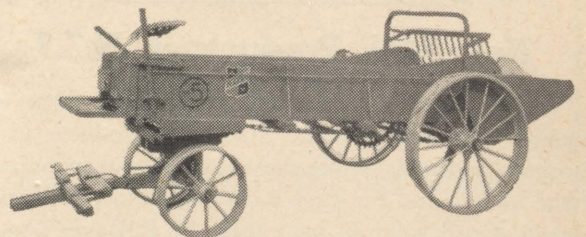
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runoff from none to 36 per cent, with a corresponding decrease in the infiltration of the sod. A bluegrass sod, ungrazed for five years, with a full cover of vegetation, was used for this test. A moderately grazed plot, trampled by foot after clipping to 1 inch, jumped from 20 to 67 per cent runoff.

An interesting comparison showed that fertilizer applied to bluegrass-clover boosted the amount of vegetative cover, increased the rate of infiltration of water, and thus reduced the runoff. On heavily grazed plots, those given ordinary treatment with manure and superphosphate held 40 per cent more moisture, and more than double the rate at which water penetrated the soil.

### Clipping Increased Run-Off

Ungrazed orchard grass had no runoff that could be recorded, but when clipped to one inch, 15 percent of the water ran off. Removal of the mulch after clipping boosted the runoff to 27 percent. Similar conditions were noted with red clover-timothy.

Another plot, in bluegrass-clover and ungrazed for 5 years, had no runoff that could be recorded. With moderate grazing 20 per cent of the water was lost, and with heavy grazing, this runoff jumped to 75 percent.

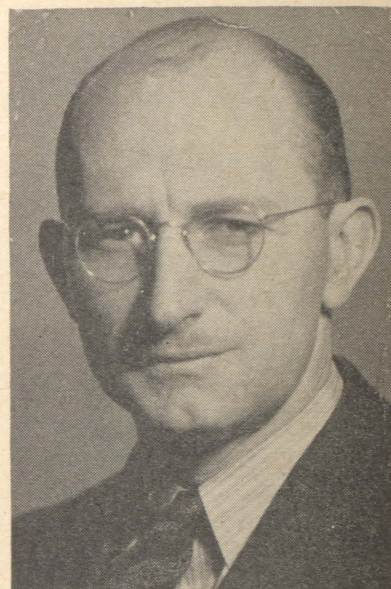
Even the orchard grass-ladino clover which has become popular in recent years in Pennsylvania, showed similar response. A moderately grazed plot averaged 16 per cent runoff and permitted infiltration of 1.18 inches of water per hour. When this same plot was clipped to one inch, 45 percent of the water ran off, while the rate of infiltration dropped to .75 of an inch per hour. These orchard grass-ladino plots were on a hill with a slope of 23 percent.

### New Milk Products in N.Z.?

With considerably decreased production, there is a steadily increasing demand for milk products in all European countries, while the everincreasing population of the Middle and Far East, including China, is urgently in need of milk solids in some form. H. E. Davis, London Manager of the New Zealand Marketing Department mentions these facts in an article contributed to the N.Z. Dairy Exporter in which he says the dairy industry of the Dominion must, within the next few years, decide whether production should be confined almost entirely to the manufacture of butter and cheese, or whether it will enter upon the manufacture of some of the less widely known but profitable milk products.

The price factor, he goes on to say, is important and in the Eastern countries the market is therefore limited for products such as full-cream milk powder. The market, however, is much wider for skim milk powder provided at a reasonable price.

## People Worth Watching



R. A. Stewart

## Prophet and Builder

Any movement needs its prophet. To live and grow it must have men who are capable of recognizing future needs, as well as ministering to the demands of the moment. Seldom are both capabilities wrapped up in one person. But Canadian farmers are fortunate in having a man with a good measure of both.

Right up among the leaders who are doing much to advance the farmers' cause is R. A. Stewart of Almonte, Ont. Art was born in Renfrew county, but his family moved to Carleton County in 1928, and he later moved on to Lanark County to operate his own farm.

Art Stewart has been active in farm forum work from the beginning of this movement in Ontario — in fact, he was secretary of one of the first forums in Eastern Ontario. When the County Federation of Agriculture was formed from the Lanark forums, Art was elected Provincial Director for the county, a position he has held ever since.

His climb to higher levels reached a peak when he was elected president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture in 1947. This January he was re-elected for a second term, heading a Provincial organization that now has 78 county, commodity and educational organizations affiliated with it.

Mr. Stewart has been on the board of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for two years and on the executive for one, and has acted on several important committees of the C.F.A. He developed the liaison of the Federation with the War Assets Corporation, is a



member of the National Employment Committee, and represents both the C.F.A. and the Agricultural Institute of Canada on the Canadian Research Committee on Practical Education. He was also a member of the C.F.A. delegation to the meeting of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at the Hague last year.

But he still sees a lot of things that need to be done. Some of these are outlined in an article on Page 12 of this issue.

## Harvest is a Critical Time for the Potato Crop

The practice of destroying potato tops by spraying the plants with certain chemicals several days before digging the tubers is being more widely adopted by the growers in Prince Edward Island, where potato production is a major commercial undertaking. Investigations carried out by the Dominion Plant Pathological Laboratory at Charlottetown and elsewhere demonstrated that late potato blight and rot could be prevented by killing off the potato tops towards the latter end of the growing season and leaving the crop on the ground for at least ten days. But there are other types of infection.

Some rot, especially in badly infected fields, is likely to result from blight spores being washed into the soil by heavy rains during the growing season. This type of infection may be satisfactorily controlled by following a recommended spraying program and by hilling to ensure that the tubers are covered by at least two inches of soil. Many of the tubers infected will show the bronze discoloration indicative of blight rot at digging time and most of them should be caught by the pickers. This type of infection is usually the least important, and the greater part of the losses is due to infection which takes place during the actual harvesting of the crop.

Many investigators have shown that storage rot may be practically eliminated if the crop is not dug for at least ten days following the complete death of the plants. By that time, the infectious spores too are dead and incapable of causing harm. Growers are more and more realizing that even light epidemics of late blight may cause severe losses unless necessary precautions are taken at digging time. As a result, in seasons when severe frosts do not come early enough to destroy the plants and permit digging operations at the usual time, growers are using certain chemicals with which to kill off the tops.

### Budworm Meets its Match

Cannibalism in the insect world has developed a new and interesting angle in white spruce stands on the Spruce Woods Forest Reserve in southern Manitoba. A rival of the spruce budworm has appeared — a rival which not only competes directly with the budworm for food, but actually feeds on the caterpillars and unprotected immobile pupae of that insect.

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# Let's Get Acquainted

Farmers must learn to work more closely with other groups, says this writer, so each will learn something about the others' problems. As president of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture and a director of the Canadian federation, Mr. Stewart should know what he's talking about.



Farm and city people meet at a Boys' Farm Field day.

by R. A. Stewart

THE Federation of Agriculture is a machine through which farm people can help themselves to many of the better things of life. But it isn't enough just to set up that machine, and put a few leaders in the driver's seat. That is our besetting danger; where everything is left to the leaders there is a real danger of subversive and dividing influences getting a foothold.

Where our Federation units are organized in the local communities, with the people giving power and drive to the organization, they are conscious of their strength and unity and there is little danger of trouble developing.

In 1947 the extreme pressure of economic problems in an organizational set-up with limited facilities overshadowed many of the things we would like to have done in the social field. A start was made on several projects but in many cases nothing very concrete has been accomplished. It seems too bad that we are not in a position to give more attention to more of the factors which affect our real standard of living as rural people. If we, through our Federation machine, are to achieve any degree of perfection in our living standards, we must not be satisfied with hit-and-miss development of the various factors making up the farm standard of living—or standard of life.

## What Is Perfection?

Matthew Arnold once defined perfection, from a cultural standpoint, as "the harmonious expansion of all powers which make the beauty and worth of human nature"; and this is not consistent with the over-development of any one power at the expense of the rest.

When I say that the extreme pressure of economic

problems has again crowded out proper consideration of many social problems, I do not want to seem for a moment to belittle the importance of purely economic problems. I do feel, however, that our organization, if it is to perform its complete function as an overall organization, must be strengthened to the point where it can promote the "harmonious expansion" of all the factors which make up our standard of living as rural people.

One of our biggest jobs as an overall organization, is that of public relations. We must bring the viewpoints and problems of rural people to the attention of all occupation groups. We have made some progress through the activities of our executive members, secretary and other members on various committees. We have made progress in the fields of labor, industry, education, religion, consumers and government.

We must also invite and welcome the viewpoint of other groups in our deliberations. The Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, at the dominion provincial conference on agricultural production, in calling for confidence and patience on the part of farm people, said that "things look different from Parliament Hill than they do from the barnyard". And while farmers are asking for higher prices, consumers are calling for cheaper food. It is sometimes difficult to see the other person's viewpoint; but we need to understand it.

## Understanding Must Be Mutual

To establish the necessary confidence this understanding must be mutual. We have made only a beginning in this essential mutual understanding.

We must build up our organization so that we have personnel and information to do this job. We must develop a closer relationship with labor, industry, consumer and other groups. We must participate more effectively in government committees. We must invite more participation in our deliberations on the part of other groups—although we must remain ever vigilant to retain our own independence of thought and freedom of action.

Back in the country we, as farm people, must do our share. Our members of parliament must be kept better informed on agricultural problems and policy than they ever have been; and we must do our utmost to build up our organizational machine in all its phases so that harmonious expansion of all the factors involved may be possible.



## Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

**Q.**—Does the time of holding dressed poultry after killing influence the flavour of the meat when cooked?

**A.**—Flavour or tastiness in cooked poultry meat has been found to vary with the different classes of chicken, such as broilers, roasters or fowl. The temperature at which meat is held is the important factor. All poultry should be held at 35 degrees Fahrenheit for aging before being cooked or frozen for future use. Broilers age sufficiently for good flavour in three hours' time, whereas roasters should be held twelve hours and fowl two days. If held longer the aroma and flavour start to deteriorate. Where stock is to be held for cooking, it is best to eviscerate the carcass immediately after being chilled. Certain parts, such as the liver and thigh muscles, may be adversely affected if allowed to age too long before being put into proper storage temperature.

**Q.**—What is the procedure in sexing Rhode Island Red chicks by wing-spot colouring?

**A.**—Wing colour differences exist between male and female Rhode Island Red chicks at hatching time. The male chicks have a light-coloured wing-spot which is best identified by the colour of the web area from shoulder to the second joint. The sexer holds the chick so as to spread the wings over his hand. The colour of the web area in males is of a light greyish shade, which contrasts sharply with the regular red of the female chick wing and body. Disregard any appearance of white in the wing tips.

**Q.**—Is short type litter preferable to long fibre material?

**A.**—Short litter materials, such as softwood shavings, oat hulls, rice hulls, cut straw, peat moss or hay and straw chaff, are preferably for chicks as well as for laying stock. Such short materials allow a greater amount of air in the litter, thus aiding in maintaining a dry litter. Adults break down long straw very quickly and do well with a deep litter of short material. A mixture of shavings or rice hulls and straw makes a satisfactory deep litter. With chicks mixtures of shavings and rice hulls are excellent. Other short materials are also satisfactory, although hay chaff alone may mat down unless mixed with shavings or similar material.

**Q.**—How is fast feathering developed in general-purpose strains?

**A.**—As fast feathering stock is of economic importance in our general-purpose breeds, the method of attaining such stock in the average flock is of interest. Occasional fast-feathering chicks appear in lots from parent stock considered slow feathering. When such individuals are

found they should be banded for later examination at ten days of age.

Any chicks showing a well-developed tail-feathering should be saved for future breeding. Females having the full fast feathering character may be mated to a slow-feathering male and, by careful selection, should produce fast-feathering males and females distinguishable at ten days of age.

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## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec  
Department of Agriculture*

# The Ormstown Fair Plans Ahead

The Ormstown fair is building for the future. It has moved back its grandstand and race track, to make more room for stables and outdoor displays around the coliseum and the administration building. It has put a concrete subway under the racetrack, so that traffic may pass into the inner ring without fear of serious accident. And it has built a new horse stable—the first of five projected.

All these changes entailed turning considerable new ground; and the heavy rains that came down periodically did their best to convert the whole layout into one vast morass. But at its worst the situation wasn't any worse than last year, when a tractor had to pull cars to and from the parking lot. So, even this year, the changes proved advantageous; and after the ground has been properly grassed, the improvement should be very great, indeed.

This change in the grounds has given the fair a reasonable chance to fill the proper role of a Class A exhibition.—something its cramped grounds had before made impossible. There is now convenient display space for much more machinery, as well as room for a considerably bigger midway. The midway show that appeared this year was about double the size of last year's outfit; but it was still playing a poor third fiddle to the livestock show and the implement displays. Even although crop prospects this year appear reasonably good, the thrifty folk around Ormstown seem to know of things they'd rather have than a short, gay fling on the midway.

Ormstown is one of the few big fairs in Canada where there's always a good gallery for the livestock judging. Perhaps this is partly because the cattle are judged inside the arena, out of the hot sun or chilling rain, and where there are plenty of comfortable seats. Or it might simply be that there are so many livestock-minded people around Ormstown. A third, and equally valid explanation is that a great number of people from other parts of Quebec, Ontario, and even the northern states like to visit Ormstown for a preview of the dairy cattle prospects. Probably the three reasons combine to pack the galleries.

The show moved a notch ahead this year. It has always been strong in Ayrshires and Holsteins; but this season the Jerseys moved up from a tagalong position to account for top numbers in the dairy cattle show, with 143 head out. There were 119 Ayrshires and 118 Holsteins. Other breeds of cattle were represented by just single entries each of Canadians and milking Short-horns.

The light horse show has always been one of the biggest gate attractions of the fair. It has continued to expand, taking up more and more of the stable space, until this year a new stable was built for horses. That is just the beginning of this stage of expansion. Four more barns are to be added, to provide comfortable housing for the big entries expected in the next few years.

With the expansion of the dairy cattle classes to the



A bigger midway than ever before.



Changes in the grounds gave more space.



point where they require every inch of space in the arena, the horse classes have been shifted to a new ring just beside the new horse stable—all but the evening classes. This is much more satisfactory, as long as the weather co-operates reasonably well. The space allowed for horse judging in the arena had become so cramped that there was no chance to show horses properly.

More displays appeared on the enlarged grounds this year—and there's plenty of room for still more now. Commercial exhibits were considerably more extensive than in the past, and drew much bigger crowds. This was probably because they were more conveniently located . . . you didn't have to hunt for them, they were right there, inviting you to look them over. These exhibits were more varied, and more impressive than ever before, adding a great deal to the interest of the show.

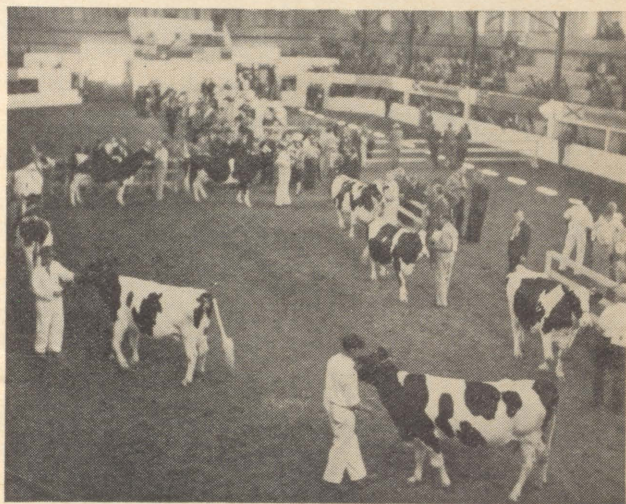
The expansion of the machinery exhibits pointed up the dearth of entries in heavy horse classes. Few classes had more than one entry, and often that one was not of very high calibre. Possibly the machines are crowding heavy horses right off the farms. At any rate the situation has reached the stage where fair officials should decide whether extra effort should be put into getting out more draft horses.

If there's no possibility of doing this because suitable horses just can't be found, why not just eliminate some of these classes? A poor single entry certainly has no educational value, and does the fair no credit. Nor does it ultimately benefit the owner who is awarded a prize ribbon for a poor animal, just because there was no competition.

Another place Ormstown can stand a little development is in the swine show. There are a lot of good pigs out each year—but there aren't enough different farms represented to make this a really interesting show. If a lot of local farmers could be coaxed to bring out even

one good pig each the value of the swine show would increase considerably. And surely, in a region like that served by Ormstown there are plenty of farmers who have at least one pig that would provide a little competition.

Other farmers may be encouraged by the experience of Morton Stobo of Winchester, Ont., who on his first trip to Ormstown, brought down 11 head to take issue with the redoubtable Hooker Bros., and succeeded in taking home the grand championship for Yorkshire boars, as well as top prize for breeder's herd and several other firsts. Hookers took the other championships and the lion's share of the top prizes.



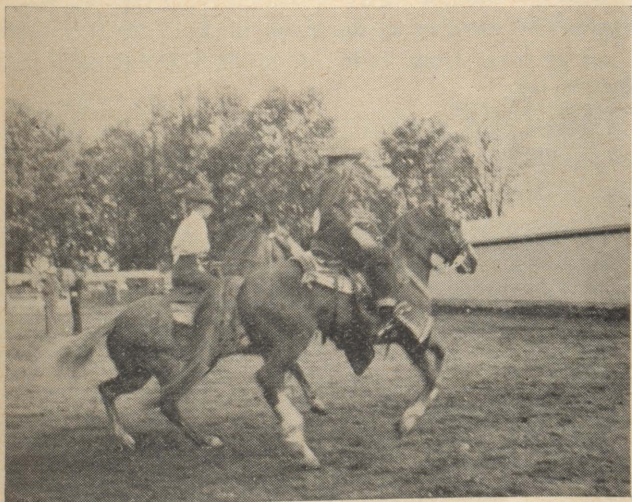
Class of Holstein dry cows.

In Tamworth the senior championships went to Cecil Acres, Osgoode, Ont., and the juniors to Geo. Hooker, Ormstown. Berkshire tops were shown by Dougall Cummings, Russell, Ont., and Bruce Leckie of Zephyr, Ont.

The poultry section showed some expansion, as well, although there was little change in quality. Most of the utility breeds of fowl were well represented, with smaller entries in turkeys, ducks and geese, and a few pigeons. The general standard was quite good, but there were no particularly outstanding exhibits.

The sheep show with a total entry of 176, drew a bigger and better entry of Cheviots, and the Hampshires were turned out in very good condition. Apart from that, it was much the same as in previous years, with most of the top prizes split three ways among Slack Bros., Waterloo, and two Ontario breeders—A. Ayre, Hampton, and Cecil Acres, Osgoode. Other winners were Dougall A. Cumming of Russell, Ont., W. E. Burton, Vars, Ont., Harold Skinner, Tyrone, Ont. and Geo. Hay & Sons, Marvelville, Ont.

With the Jerseys taking the limelight, the grand championship for bulls went to P. Veillon, Sweetsburg



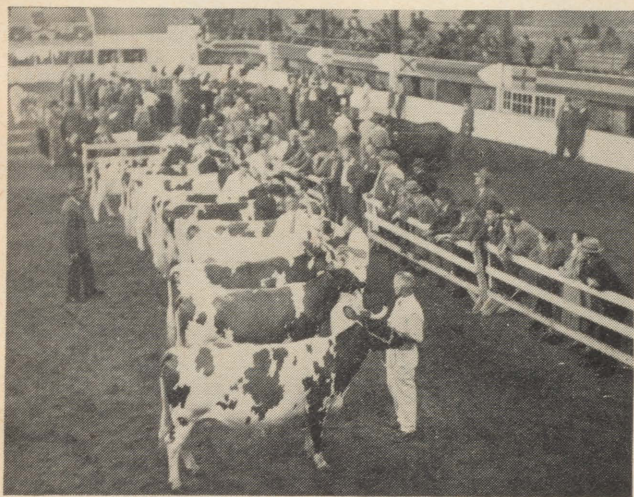
Saddle classes lent a Western touch.



on his aged bull Gables Standard Vintage. J. L. Dion, East Farnham, had reserve senior and reserve grand in Wendy Brook Anthony and junior champion bull in his junior yearling, Wendy Brook Anthony's Noble, son of the reserve grand. Dion also won the female grand championship with Wendy Brook Star, whose senior yearling daughter Wendy Brook Basil's Beauty Maid was junior champion.

Reserve senior and grand Jersey cow was Brave Flora's Rilla, shown by M. E. Binz, Baie d'Urfe, and reserve junior was Wm. McEwen's senior yearling Honeyholm Sporting Alice.

In Holsteins, W. A. S. Ayerst of Ormstown took the senior and grand championship for males with Eglantiers Rag Apple General and the Female reserve junior with Glen Ayerst R. A. Elsie. Reserve senior and grand



Ayrshire class, seen from the bottom.

went to L. E. Blair & Son, Franklin Centre on Clover-side Rag Apple Ensign.

Junior champion Holstein bull was Lauriston Ajax General R. A., owned by Mrs. Alan G. Law and reserve junior was shown by R. Y. Graul, Vercheres.

Senior and grand champion Holstein female was Mount Blow Bell Pabst, entered by Ayerst and reserve senior and grand to Southview Canary Martha, owned by J. J. Murphy, Huntingdon.

In Ayrshires, P. D. McArthur & Son of Howick had senior and grand bull in their perennial winner Cherry Bank Royal Jupiter, and senior and grand female in Cherry Bank Royal Bella. They also won the reserve junior female championship with Cherry Bank Royal Myrna, a junior yearling, and annexed most of the group prizes.

Junior champion Ayrshire bull was Burnside Aristocrat, a bull calf shown by R. R. Ness & Sons, Howick, who also won the reserve junior with their junior yearling Burnside Dairyman. Ness also had the junior champion-female in their senior yearling, Burnside Future Blossom, and they took the junior get of sire.

Reserve senior and grand championships for Ayrshire bulls went to Edward Wignez of Lachute on Brookview Lucky Boy, and the same awards for cows were won by Cummings Bros., Lancaster, Ont., with Sir Burton's Dairymaid.

With the only milking Shorthorn herd out, Eric Smith of Howick took the male championship with Kilwin Renown and the female with Cheapside Red Betty 3rd. Ernest Sylvestre of St. Hyacinthe was the single Canadian cattle exhibitor, winning the male championship with Bijou de la Victoire and the female with Denise de St. Thomas.

## The Creator of the "Chanteclerc" Retires

Brother Wilfrid, the creator of the "Chanteclerc" breed of poultry, has brought to a close a long career of service to agriculture in this province, and has retired from active duties. He was guest of honour at a banquet held last month at Oka, which was attended by leading figures in the agricultural world.

He has been in charge of the Poultry Department at Oka since 1902, and in 1921 appeared a new breed of poultry the "Chanteclerc", which he originated. In the course of his 45 years of active work, through his teaching and his publications, he made great contributions to the poultry industry in this province, which have been officially recognized on several occasions. In 1928 he was named a Knight of the Order of Agricultural Merit, and in 1943 the University of Montreal conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Agricultural Science.

## Milk Production Figures for 1947

During the year 1947, production of milk in Quebec reached the amazing figure of 4,863,555,00 pounds, which represented a value at the farm of \$115,068,000. This is an increase from 1946 of 110,000,000 pounds and \$14,000,000.

Of this milk, 38.4% was sold for consumption as fluid milk; 11% was used on the farm and 27.4% was sold to dairies or direct to customers.

Of the milk transformed into other dairy products, 47% was processed in butter factories, 5.7% went into cheese and 5% into concentrated milk products, and 3.9% was processed on the farm.

Total butter production increased by 12,484,000 pounds, while cheese production dropped 19,000,000 pounds. In 1947 Quebec's total butter production was 105,649,000 pounds, and total cheese production was 24,843,000 pounds. Sales of fluid milk brought over \$42,000,000 to Quebec farmers.



## Lachute Fair Breaks More Records

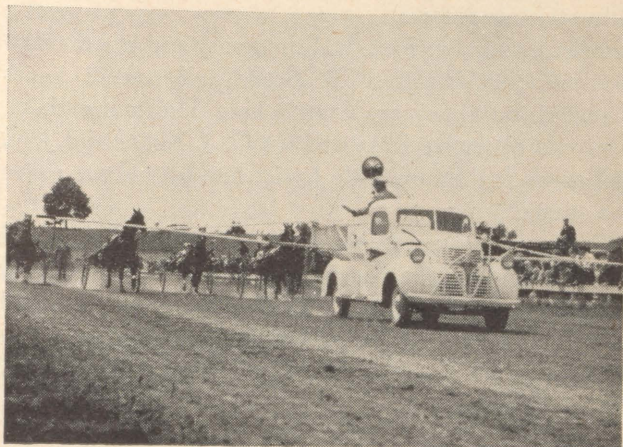
Directors of the Lachute Fair sat back on Saturday evening, June 19th, to catch their breath and take stock of one of the most successful fairs ever held in that Argenteuil County centre. More people than ever before passed through the gates during the four days of the fair. There were at least 10% more exhibitors, with many new ones out, and there was more livestock entered. There was a small drop in the numbers of Holsteins on display, but Ayrshires were up from 191 last year to 200, Shorthorns from 25 to 70. The horse show entries were larger than ever before, with 83 exhibitors in the horse classes, which made a really outstanding show. The sheep show had 225 entries and there were 105 hogs out, just about the same as last year. There was only one herd of Jerseys, 5 head of grade dairy cows, and no Canadian cattle.

The Women's Institutes had charge of the upper floor of the Main Building for their excellent display of quilts and rugs, clothing, flowers and plants, cooking, and hand-work of all kinds. Taking a small grant from the Fair executive, the W.I. members put on their own show without any help, and a good job they do of it. A few industrial booths were on the ground floor of the Main Building, with many more spotted around the grounds at strategic points. Notable among these were the many exhibits of the latest in farm machinery and equipment, including a cutaway thresher in operation that drew many spectators.

The weather is one of the big problems for a show like Lachute, where everything goes on out-of-doors, including all the judging. There was nothing to worry about this year, however, for the skies remained clear throughout and the temperature was just right. As a result, the crowds watching the judging events in the cattle ring were larger than usual; so large, in fact, that they completely overran the stand under the trees, and spilled over into the judging ring itself. On the other hand, the judging of the sheep and hogs went on almost without benefit of spectators.



Fine weather, good exhibits and a full programme of horse racing brought out the biggest crowds in the fair's long history.



The mobile starting gate got the races off with minimum of scoring and it was voted a great success.

The fair was opened on the evening of the first day by Premier J. Walter Jones of Prince Edward Island, and the highlights of the last day was the grand cattle parade past the grandstand in the afternoon, when something like a million dollars of livestock was admired by the crowds.

### Junior Judging

No calf club entries were shown at Lachute, but over forty young people entered a livestock judging contest as part of the programme.

The winner of the trophy awarded by the Kiwanis Club of Montreal was Francis McOuat, with Kenneth McOuat, Audry McOuat and Jacques Raymond finishing second, third and fourth. In the Ayrshire competition, Isobel McOuat won first prize and the James McGibbon prize, with Francis McOuat a strong contender for second place.

Colin Watt won the Holstein competition and the James McGibbon prize with Ken Nixon in second place.

Competitors were called upon to place the animals in the order they prefer and give their reasons for their placings. A general intelligence test is also part of the proceedings. When all the scores were added up, the competitors placed in the following order: Isobel McOuat, Pierre St. Jacques, Kenneth McOuat, Francis McOuat, Bob McOuat, Ralph Watt, Jacques Raymond, Keith Newton, Keith Pollock, Ken Nixon.

### Livestock Placings Ayrshires

There was good distribution of awards among Ayrshire exhibitors, particularly in the group classes where five tops went one each to five exhibitors. Classes ranged in size from 23 in the heifer calf class down to 10 in the class for aged cows in milk. The only class smaller was two-year old in milk where only two came out.

**Bulls** J. H. Black's Smithson Ivanhoe Imp. topped a class of 4 aged bulls for the senior and grand championship, with J. P. Beauchemin's 2-year old, St. Lain Sir



Henry taking reserve. J. P. Bradley's bull calf, B. Brilliant was junior champion with his junior yearling, B. Attraction, in reserve.

**Females** Cummings Bros. had the senior and grand champion in Glen Campbell B. Bettie and reserve junior champion on Glengarry Cony's Lou. The junior champion was Springlea Elizabeth for C. J. Miller and John McLennan had Sunny Dale Jessica 2nd for reserve senior and grand.

Group class awards went to McLennan for graded herd, Roland Pigeon for get of sire, J. P. Beauchemin for progeny of dam, J. P. Bradley for junior get and Cummings Bros. for Junior breeders' Herd. Cummings Bros. also won the Glen Urquhart Trophy for the best four dairy cows.

### Holsteins

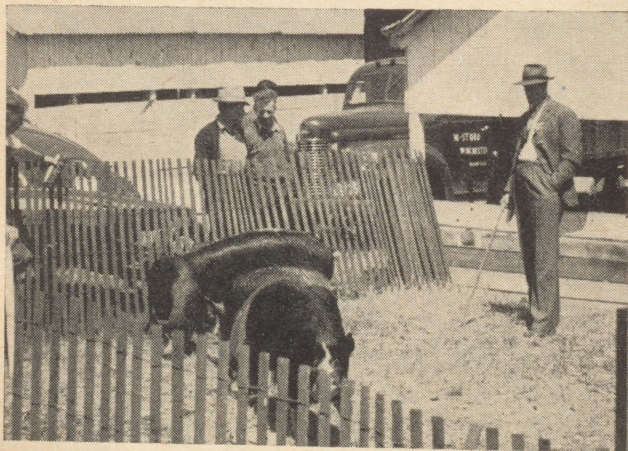
**Bulls** Montvic Emperor Ajax was senior and grand champion for Eglantiers Farm, and W. A. S. Ayerst had the reserve ribbon on Eglantiers RA General. The junior championship went to the Luxiana Health Ranch on Luxiana RA Emperor Keyes, and reserve junior champion was W. A. Hodge's Montview Abbekerk RA.

**Females** Ayerst had both senior and grand championships on Mount Blow Bell Pabst and Tayside Supreme Paulette, with Eglantiers Farm taking junior championship on Eglantiers Empress Pietje. Leslie Nixon and Sons had Verna Dawn Pabst for reserve junior champion.

Except for the get of sire class, which went to Nixon, Eglantiers Farms took all the group awards.

### Shorthorns

Kilwin Farms (Kilgour Wilson), R. H. Aubrey and Mrs. T. C. Stuart fought it out with honours fairly even in this breed. Kilwin entries took the senior and grand championship, male, junior and grand, and reserve senior and reserve grand championships among females. R. H. Aubrey had the junior champion bull and the reserve senior and grand championship for bulls also went to him. Mrs. T. C. Stuart had the reserve junior champion bull, senior champion and reserve junior championship in females.



Jack Stothart came from Ottawa to judge the hogs.

In the group classes, Mrs. Stuart's entries won in the progeny of dam and breeder's herd classes, with Aubrey taking the junior get of sire and Kilwin the graded herd ribbons.

### Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Here the fight was between Kilwin Farms, A. D. McGibbon and Sons and Sylvan Brae Farms (Harold W. Smith.) In bulls, senior and grand champion ribbons went to Kilwin, and McGibbon had the junior and reserve grand champion. Sylvan Brae Farms had both junior and senior reserves.

In females, Sylvan Brae Farms had the senior and grand champion, the reserve senior and grand, while Kilwin had the junior champion. Group classes were divided between Kilwin, for progeny of dam and breeder's herd, Sylvan Farms for graded herd and McGibbon for junior get of sire.

### Swine

In Tamworths, Carson Tomalty won one class, and Cecil Acres took all the rest, including the boar classes, where he was the only exhibitor. G. H. Mark took all the classes for Berkshire sows but one, where he was topped by Tomalty, and the prize for best pen. Mark took only one first with boars, losing out to Bruce Leckie in the rest of the classes.

Morton Stobo took all the firsts in the classes for Yorkshire sows and three firsts with boars, also winning the herd ribbon. W. E. Burton had one first in the boar classes and shared second place with Tomalty in the sow classes. Stobo had first price in the pen of bacon hogs, with Acres second and third and Tomalty fourth.

### Sheep

Boyd Ayre dominated the Cheviot classes with five firsts, two seconds, two thirds and a fourth, also winning the pen. Slack Bros. placed first in the class for one year old rams, and Dr. G. R. McCall gathered three seconds and a fourth.

In Hampshires R. B. Glaspell scored three firsts, five seconds and a third, while Cecil Acres got three firsts, a second, four thirds and three fourths. George A. Hay had to be content with a third and two fourths. Glaspell won the pen.

Dougall Cumming scored in Leicesters with three firsts, five seconds, a third and two fourths. Omer Sauve followed with three firsts, a second and three thirds, with W. E. Burton gathering two thirds and three fourths. Cumming had first and fourth in the pen class.

Burton came to the fore with his Oxfords and took four firsts, losing one class to each of G. H. Mark & Sons and Harold Skinner, and won the pen. In Shropshires Harold Skinner lost only one first place, to Slack Bros., and took four second places and the pen.

Boyd Ayre led the Southdown classes with five firsts, four seconds, three thirds, Slack Bros. getting one first



and Cecil Acres a second, two thirds and three fourths. Ayre also had the best pen, followed by Slack Bros.

In Suffolks, George A. Hay had four firsts and five seconds, with Cumming in second place. Hay also won the pen prize with W. E. Burton placing second.

G. H. Mark and Sons had the best of the Dorsets with five firsts and the pen. The only other exhibitor was Harvey King, who took first in the aged ewe class.

Sheep specials were won by Hay, Skinner and Sauve.

#### Horses

The heavy horse show was one of the best if not the best ever seen in Lachute. Classes were large and quality was tops.



Accommodation for sheep judging could be improved.

In the purebred classes there was a good showing of Clydes and a representative entry in the other breeds. R. S. Walker had the junior champion stallion in Delvincible Mac while the senior and grand champion stallion was Ottawa Strathorn Gartley shown by Clifford Capron.

George Watson and Sons, of Leonard, had both the champion mares in Clydes, Ridgedale Barbara Ann was the junior champion mare for Watson and Betty Flashdale Agent the senior and grand champion mare for Watson. He also had the get of sire while W. Erskine Rodger had the progeny of dam.

George Watson's Clydes were also top in many of the open agricultural and draft events. He took first and fourth in the four horse teams, first, third and fourth in the class of 22 for single agricultural horses, first in agricultural teams and first in many of the draft classes.

Gilbert Arnold's large entry was top in many classes. He took the senior and grand championship in Belgian stallions with Sir Don and the same in mares with Arnoldwold Doxiana. With Percherons Arnold took the junior mare championship with Lynwood Glorina while Arnolds' Victoria was senior and grand championship mare. Arnold also had the junior, senior and grand champion stallion in Percherons and the groups.

Arnold also showed the champion standard bred stallion with American Hal while Delbert McTavish had the champion mare with Fanny B. Arnold also showed the top French coach.

## Some Changes In Provincial R.O.P. Methods

Certain changes in the operations of the postal milking records regulations are being made by the authorities of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. These changes will result in less administrative and clerical work at headquarters, and will make the reports more useful and give more information. In future, the compilation of figures and the preparation of the monthly and yearly reports will be done in the Bureau of Statistics under Mr. Theo. Lamontagne.

In future, monthly reports will be sent to all reporting members, as in the past, and also to the agronomes and other specialists. This information about the performance of every herd in the district will enable the agronome or instructor to give help to the farmer when it becomes evident that some help or advice is needed.

Also, the new regulations permit any farmer who has his herd on test and is a member of a breeding club to weigh his milk only three days a month. This will mean less work on the farm and will spread out the work at the Quebec laboratories.

Milking records permit the farmer to know exactly what cows in his herd are worth keeping and which are boarders, and they are an important part of the Department's long-range programme for dairy cattle improve-

ment in this province. During the war a number of farmers stopped keeping milking records. With the shortage of labour, they found that the extra work of weighing the milk was just more than they could manage. But lately more and more have been putting their cows on test, and it is likely that the number will increase steadily, especially since milking records must be kept by anyone taking advantage of the new artificial insemination plan.

## Dr. Maheux In The West

Dr. George Maheux, Director of the Division of Information and Research and Chairman of the Provincial Committee on Research, recently spent some time in Vancouver where he attended the meetings of the Conference of Canadian Universities, and also the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada.

He presented three papers before the Royal Society, dealing with experimental work in agriculture as carried on in Quebec Province, which summarized some work done by Messrs. George Gauthier, G. Rioux, R. Barabe and L. Verret. As a result of his trip, Dr. Maheux intends to make a study of experimental programmes in agricultural research as carried on in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.



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## Strippings

At last! Several days of sunshine and do we welcome them? Old Sol was such a stranger that we hardly recognized him at first after weeks of cold and wet. But all the growing things or things that should have been growing, seemed to know his touch. One could fairly see the leaves opening out on the trees. I went out to cut the asparagus and straddled the row harvesting the first fresh vegetable of the season. One hill had quite a few shoots so I was a little longer in one spot. Feeling something hit the seat of my pants I looked around and found it was another asparagus tip which had grown up behind me. And if you all believe that one, I'll tell you another some day. But to be serious about the matter (though it is hard to be serious when the sun shines like that on a soggy world) it was surprising the changes made in a few hours.

For that matter there have been a number of changes here just lately. For one thing we have gone back to what I referred to as 'long-pants farming' some months ago. We have a full-time man again and Ivan, Ethel and infant son Wesley have just moved in with us. They had some furniture and we had a couple of vacant rooms so they stirred the whole thing up together and turned out a home. And moving is certainly a real stirring up. As Ivan said, I can't see why some people want to go through it every few weeks.

We are trying out what the Minnesota farmers refer to as the incentive plan of payment where part of the wages depend on the returns for the year. This gives the helper a real interest in how the work goes and a share in a good year and a bad one.

For another thing, Trixie had grown too old for her job of bringing in the cattle so we had to get a puppy to grow into a successor to her (we hope). Lassie's mother was a collie but her father was perhaps of rather indefinite origin. Dot thinks that Lassie



is a Heinz (57 varieties). She certainly has energy enough for a good cow dog if the energy was properly applied but it all goes into mischief at present. But of course we all have to take time to grow up and man, the superior animal, takes longer than the rest to do it so we can afford to be patient with the pup.

Another change came when we opened up what we hope is a gravel-pit in our pasture. The pulp-wood and brush had to be removed and then the bull-dozer made a road in the hill-side. It would have been quite a job by hand but it didn't take long with the 'bull'. However a short distance from there are two old roads much longer which were built by hand many years ago. It must have been quite a task though neither of them is used now unless they fit into our wood-cutting operations. The bull-dozer made a break about fifty feet long in our pasture fence but Yvan and I had to build about 300 yards of fence in order to close it and still leave the gravel accessible at any time without opening any gates. It will be handier for me as well as the truck-driver since while a gate must be opened to get in, it doesn't have to be closed to get out as the cattle would soon find if it was left open.

A. L. Pope & Son's Jersey dispersal sale gave local farmers a chance to realize what the kind of breeding introduced into our herds by the kind of bull used in the E. T. Artificial Breeding Center can mean. The top heifer, a two-year old daughter of Sporting Success, sold for \$525 with other daughters close behind her. Top daughter of Pinetree Sporting Baron brought \$450. Many of their daughters still remain to cross with the Jester Standard 2nd sons now in service. Plans are going forward for a succeeding battery able to carry on the good work of siring Jerseys worth milking or worth selling.

At the sale we also got a tool which we have badly needed for some time. We had been looking for a steel roller to do away with the necessity for pick-



## ***How Imperial Oil's***

### **FARM SERVICE MEETINGS**

### **PROMOTE BETTER FARMING**

Three years ago (June 25, 1945) a group of farm people gathered at the Community Hall in Bassano, Alta., for a "Farm Service Meeting" sponsored by their local Imperial Oil Agent. That event marked the commencement of Imperial Oil's current programme of farm service meetings. Since then, tens of thousands of farm people have attended similar meetings in the three Prairie Provinces.

Nobody is asked to buy a quart of oil or even a pound of parowax at any Imperial Oil service meeting. They are devoted solely to discussions on the care, adjustment, and operation of farm machinery, with emphasis on power machines that represent a heavy farm investment . . . plus a little entertainment and refreshments.

Hundreds of farmers . . . probably thousands, if we had a complete record . . . have told their Imperial Oil Agents that the information received at these meetings is helping them to reduce fuel costs and repair bills, and to get their work done in proper season because of fewer field delays. Thus, Imperial Oil is working hand-in-hand with Agricultural Extension men to promote better farming in Canada.



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ing stones down quite as small as we had been doing. Of course we knew the roller was a bit old-fashioned but thought its successor the soil pulverizer, was out of our reach. However the people at the sale who were aware of its superior performance seemed to be only the few who already possessed one. So bidding was slow enough so we were able to acquire it. Ivan and I have high hopes of speeding the seedling by its use if the weather continues a bit favourable.

One has only to stand where both the improved areas of our pasture and the unimproved ones are visible to see what a difference can be made. The Ladino seems to have wintered well but it has rained so much and that field is naturally rather damp that the cattle are not on it yet. This means that it will probably have to be mowed to keep it from getting ahead of them. Unfortunately the unfavourable weather last spring prevented picking the stone so it will be unpleasant mowing but it probably can be done. When more of the dry land pasture is improved, that field should be held out in the spring, hayed very early and pastured when the grass begins to slow up.

## Is Rot Wrecking Your Farm?

With buildings and building materials at an all-time high, it is wise for the Canadian farm owner to check against interior rotting of the walls of his buildings before another winter rolls around. And if new buildings are being erected this summer, it doesn't cost any more to use rot-proof materials than it does to build with materials which will crumble under the action of moisture-rot within five to ten years.

"A good many of our farm owners have had trouble with damp insulation materials and rotting timbers inside their walls," an Ontario agricultural architect points out. "Too often we blame this condition on moisture from the outside of the buildings. It is more likely that this is the result of condensation within the walls. This happens under certain conditions just as moisture forms on a window pane or on the outside of a cold glass of water in a warm room. When it occurs, walls become soaked, and damage results."

The architect says that moisture from the inside of a room may pass through the inside wall, reach the cold air or "dew point" inside the wall and

condense to soak up either the timbers or the insulating material. Enough moisture under the right conditions may soon result in badly rotted wall timbers or in other serious damage to the buildings. This is most likely to happen where the walls enclose livestock, a laundry, milk house, or other rooms where there is a good supply of steam or moisture in the air.

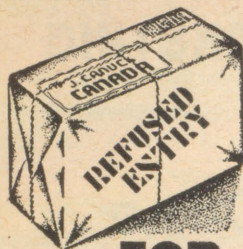
Good ventilation is the best preventive against such damage. A "vapor barrier" placed on the inside of the wall and next to the room rather than next to the outside wall material is another way of combating the damage. Good grades of asphalt roofing paper will suit this purpose.

Whenever possible, all buildings should be kept off the ground with a foundation of rot-proof material, such as cement, or cinder blocks. When wood is used for foundation, it should be thoroughly impregnated with creosote tar. Whenever pipes are used, copper is the best material since it is rust proof. All flashings, roof valleys and drain pipes should be of the same material for maximum prevention against corrosion.

Roofs are subject to the most abuse from weather—suffering extremes of







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heat and cold, bombardments from rain, hail or snow, and constant exposure to the action of frost. Copper roofs are rot-proof and will stand up for years but the cost is frequently beyond the reach of most farm budgets. However, asphalt shingles are also rot-proof, and pliable enough to withstand extreme temperature changes and the heaving action of freezing water. In all cases they can be applied over an old roof by the farmer himself. Also, they are fire-resistive, which is added protection.

The tops and bottoms of all door and window sashes should have at least one coat of paint. This keeps out moisture and prevents warping. When painting a new building, apply plenty of linseed oil in the first coat. This is absorbed by the wood and seals the fibres against moisture absorption. Second and third coats should be applied to ensure high moisture resistance and maximum protection against rot.

Rot is the chief enemy of all buildings. But man has discovered materials which are highly resistant to the action of corrosion. By using these materials wherever possible in construction, a long and useful life for any building is assured at lowest costs for maintenance.

Substations are outposts of Experimental Farms and provide practical settings for cultural experiments, cropping plans, farm management and business studies, says N. A. Korven, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask. Substations are not demonstration farms but are small scale experimental farms. There is a great variety of soils and climates in any province, and because of this, results at an Experimental Station do not necessarily apply to the whole area. Hence, the substation plays its role as a testing ground.

Before establishing a substation, a survey is made to ascertain the chief problems and the need for assistance. If the problems warrant a substation, some suitable farm is selected and if approved by all concerned, a contract is drawn up. The operator agrees to do experimental work as outlined by the Experimental Farms and to keep the necessary records.

Results of work conducted during the past few years are proving of great value.

Also, the latest recommended varieties of grains are being grown on the substations and there usually is a supply of these for distribution to the district.

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## CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

*A page of interest to members of farmer's co-operatives*

### Seeing How Things Are Done

WE can't all go to university," President C. W. McInnis of the Ontario Swine Producers' Association told Quebec Farm Forum members at their annual meeting at Macdonald College: "But there are two ways all of us can learn. We can use farm forum and adult education to study important matters and formulate policies; and we can go and see how things are done elsewhere."

Seeing how things are done elsewhere was exactly what Mr. McInnis and a busload of Ontario co-operative directors and employees, three of them accompanied by their wives, had been doing for the last week. They had been making a tour of Quebec co-operatives to see the jobs these co-ops were doing and how they operated; and the Macdonald College stop was their last before they returned to Ontario. From their enthusiasm it was obvious that they had seen a great many new things—and they said their whole concept of Quebec had changed.

The tour, under the direction of Leonard Harman, secretary of the United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario, was arranged through the co-operation of the Cooperative Federee de Quebec, which supplied guides for the trip as well as a couple of banquets, and opened its doors and its books to the visitors.

The Ontario group got a good general idea of the Quebec set-up at a banquet tendered them by the Co-operative Federee de Quebec on their first day in Montreal. They were welcomed by President J. E. Pinsonneault of the Co-op Federee, and given booklets showing the co-op's structure. These showed that it was organized under three main types of services, administrative services, commercial services and market reports.

The Ontario group saw the first of the co-op branches when Leo Caron of the feed department of the Co-op Federee took them to the Federee feed mill in Montreal Served by both C.P.R. and C.N.R. railways and by the Lachine canal, this mill can mix ten carloads of feed a day, and has a grain elevator with capacity for three-quarters of a million bushels. Manager G. A. Mathieu took the visitors around the mill and showed them the various operations, including cleaning, mixing, bagging, analysis and storage of feed.

Next the group saw the building that is to house the Inter-provincial Co-operative Bag Factory, which will supply jute and cotton bags to co-ops all across Canada.



Mr. and Mrs. Howard Jull, Norwich, Ont., drink in the beauty of Quebec — America's only walled city — from the ferry crossing to Levis.

This is the first national co-operative manufacturing enterprise in Canada, although there are distribution services already at work inter-provincially. The Inter-provincial Co-operative is co-operatively owned by the provincial co-operatives, just as the provincial co-ops are owned by the locals.

The next leg of the trip took the group to the Montreal Stockyards, where they visited the premises of the Quebec Livestock Co-operative. This is a commission agency which serves as a yardstick to measure the operations of private commission firms. Last year it handled \$5,000,000 worth of livestock, mostly consigned by local co-operatives. It also has its own transit insurance scheme, under which any shipper who wants to may insure stock from the time it leaves his farm—and at very low cost.

The surplus milk plant operated by the Montreal Milk Producers' Association was visited next. Each of its members ships fluid milk to Montreal dairies on contract. But in seasons of high production their shipments may be considerably above the amount of their contract, and the extra volume may be considerably discounted by the dairies. So anything above what the dairies will take at the contract price is shipped to the association's surplus milk plant, unless the owner gives other orders.

The plant's intake varies from as little as 2 cans a day to as much as 5200, according to the season. There it



is processed into cream, skimmilk powder and butter. It has five cream separators that will handle up to 11,000 pounds of milk an hour each, and two roller type milk evaporators that can turn out 60 to 65 barrels containing 200 pounds of milk powder each, every 20 hours. Some 35,000,000 pounds of milk went through this plant last year.

While stopped at the surplus milk plant, the group saw a couple of trucks bearing the name "Co-operative Milk Shippers' Syndicate, Lachute, Que." These trucks are owned co-operatively by a group of farmers, to take their milk to Montreal.

In the afternoon the group took time out to look around the city of Montreal and visit its historic sites, and in the evening they were the dinner guests of the Co-op Federee, where they had a chance to ask questions about Quebec co-operatives — a chance of which they took full advantage. In thanking the Quebec people for their hospitality Mr. McInnis said:

"Two thousand years ago the wise men came from the East. We haven't waited for you to come to us, but have come to see for ourselves how we can improve the job we're doing."

The Ontario group's thanks was also fluently expressed in French by both Mr. and Mrs. Abel Markham of the Comber Farmers' Co-operative in Essex County. Their ability to speak French added a great deal to the interest of the tour.

Leaving Montreal by the Jacques Cartier bridge the next morning, the bus passed through truck gardening and dairy country until it arrived at Chambly Basin, about 20 miles out. There they inspected a co-operative feed mill with capacity for 8 to 10 cars of grain, which was started in 1946. It now has over 125 members.

Across the calm basin they could see the dark humps of Mount Bruno and Mount St. Hilaire rising above the plain. Crossing the Richelieu river they followed a good

that although the houses in the many small towns were built close together and almost flush with the street, they were practically all well kept and brightly painted.

Arriving at St. Damase, they visited one of the best poultry abattoirs in Canada—a local co-operative that turns out every imaginable kind of poultry product. It is pioneering in the sale of drawn and cut-up poultry, and its products are very attractively packaged. In the plant, everything is done on a moving line—killing, plucking, drawing, grading, cutting and packing. It was interesting to learn that it had secured its killing line from the Ontario Farmers' Co-operative Company of Ontario.

The plant picks up eggs and poultry with its own trucks, and does its own marketing. It is as clean and well maintained a place as you could ever hope to see. And to the Ontario group it seemed a sort of augury that co-operatives had come over the hump, and were now leading the way. This impression grew stronger as they journeyed along; We'll continue this account of their trip next month.

## MARKET COMMENTS

Beef prices have been rising so rapidly that it is hard to keep pace with them. The jump from the previous month was pronounced, comparison with the previous year records a pronounced gain and all time record highs are now being established weekly at both Montreal and Toronto. Expectations are that prices will be higher, if and when the embargo against shipment to the United States is removed. Whether the embargo will be removed or not is not settled as yet. Expectation of removal has been blamed for causing higher prices due to holding back of cattle. Market receipts do not as yet reveal much support of this claim.

### Trend of Prices

	June 1947	May 1948	June 1948
<b>LIVESTOCK:</b>			
Steers, good, per cwt. ....	\$ 15.18	\$ 16.55	\$ 18.40
Cows, good, per cwt. ....	11.90	12.95	15.70
Canners and cutters, per cwt. ....	8.30	7.35	8.20
Veal, good and choice, per cwt. ....	15.05	18.60	20.70
Veal, common, per cwt. ....	12.35	15.45	17.40
Lamb, good, per cwt. ....	10.98	13.75	13.60
Lambs, common, per cwt. ....	8.50	12.00	8.50
Bacon hogs, dressed, B.1	21.88	28.60	28.85
<b>ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</b>			
Butter, per lb. ....	0.50	0.67	0.63
Cheese, per lb. ....	0.26	0.35	0.33
Eggs, Grade A large, per doz. ....	0.38	0.43	0.45
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb. ....	0.30	0.32	0.32
Chickens, dressed, Milk-fed A, per lb. ....	0.38½	0.44	0.44
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>			
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1, per 75 lb. bag. ....	1.75-1.85	2.55-2.75	3.85-4.25
<b>FEED:</b>			
Bran, per ton ....	29.00	53.75	55.75
Barley Meal, per ton ....		61.50-64.60	63.25-65.40
Oat Chop, per ton ....		66.50-67.50	67.50-72.75
Oil Meal, per ton ....	45.25	70.00	70.00



Watching poultry grading at St. Damase wide highway to Marieville, where they turned off on a narrow side road. They were impressed with the fact





## THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes  
and to matters of interest to them*

### Jottings From the Q.W.I. Board Meeting

It is most generous of the Women's Institute of Quebec to send me so acceptable a present as the collection of wooden platters, salad bowl and servers, salt and pepper pots and dinner mats which I have received from you.

I can assure you that your choice is one that has given me real pleasure, and I ask you to thank all concerned for their kindness, their generosity and their goodwill.

Elizabeth.

The Secretary,

The Women's Institute of Quebec,  
Quebec, Canada.

Rising to their feet, members of the Provincial Board of the Quebec Women's Institutes heard the above letter read at their annual meeting, held at Macdonald College, June 21-22. This gracious gesture of a distinguished fellow-member, in acknowledging the wedding gift sent by the Institute, will long be remembered.

The by-laws, which have been circularized among the branches for revision, were adopted after some minor changes, and the charter of incorporation, as of December 31, 1947, was presented and handed to the Treasurer, Mrs. G. Harvey, for safe-keeping.

Members were urged to continue their active support of the U.N.S. Mrs. Abercrombie gave a stirring account of her impressions of her visit to Lake Success, concluding with a plea that the work of U.N. be carefully studied.

Dr. Nichols of McGill University was one of the speakers at this meeting. Telling of the work of the Canadian Youth Hostel Association, he thanked the Board for the interest taken in this activity by the Women's Institute. Miss Morleau and Miss Godbout of the Canadian Red Cross Society were also present to speak on loan cupboards and school lunches.

Mis Mildred Lyster, a student in the B.Sc. (H. Ec.) course at Macdonald College, was recommended for a scholarship from the Princess Alice Foundation Fund to enable her to attend the School of Community Programmes, Camp Laquemac.

The plight of Institute members in British Columbia was brought to the attention of the Board and a tangible expression of sympathy was voiced by a motion that all branches of the Quebec Women's Institutes send three or more bath-towels, hand-towels and face-cloths. These are to be forwarded to either Mrs. J. H. East, President of British Columbia Women's Institute, Kere-

meos, B.C., or Mrs. Stella Gummow, Superintendent, British Columbia Women's Institute, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, British Columbia.

It was with deep regret that the resignation, owing to ill-health, of the president, Mrs. C. E. Conley was accepted. Mrs. R. Thomson, Abbotsford, was elected to that office, with Mrs. G. E. LeBaron, North Hatley, as first vice-president. The only other change on the executive was the appointment of Mrs. Thomson with Mrs. Abercrombie as representatives to the F.W.I.C.

Many interesting contacts are being made with Institute members in other countries. Those wishing names and addresses may write the Pen Friend Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Mortimer, Port Daniel Centre, for this information.

The work of the branches in carrying on the Personal Parcel plan with such unremitting zeal was highly commended. Something of what is being done will be found in the opening paragraph of "The Month with the W.I." That is where it really belongs, it is to these active groups the credit is due. The wonderful response to the Canadian Appeal for Children was also noted, \$2,394.73, as reported fully in last month's issue of the Journal.

And here is a comment worth passing on from an urban visitor. "I never saw anything like the way these women carry on their meetings; such efficiency and despatch, it's wonderful!"

The newly compiled publicity pamphlet "The What, How and Why of the Q.W.I." was on display. These were printed free of charge by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and can be supplied on request from the office.

## County Happenings

(Notes from reports received of annual meetings.)

Various members of the Executive of the Quebec Women's Institutes have been visiting all counties at the time of their annual meetings. This plan has been permanently adopted as it has been found beneficial as one method of keeping all branches in close touch with provincial work. The four counties in the district surrounding Sherbrooke are continuing their monthly broadcasts over station CKTS, Sherbrooke, it was reported at the meetings held in those counties. These four county presidents form the committee in charge of the project with Mrs. W. T. Pearson, immediate past president of Sherbrooke County, as chairman. Each county provides



3 speakers during the year, an authority on some subject connected with Institute activities. The last speaker in this series was Mrs. Wm. Frank of Richmond on Interior Decoration.

A rather striking coincidence in names was noted at the Sherbrooke County meeting when Mrs. Barbara Fletcher Ames met Mrs. Barbara Fletcher Twombly. Mrs. Ames, a former Q.W.I. demonstrator now living in England, is making a visit to this country and spoke briefly of conditions in that country. Mrs. Twombly, demonstrator for the Home Demonstration Clubs of Orleans County, Vt., was accompanied by about 48 members of those Clubs. She told of their work, so similar in scope to that of the Institutes. One project of particular interest was a "book-wagon" that visits all points in the state and to which all Clubs contribute a small fee for maintenance.

When Papineau held their annual meeting a pleasing feature of their tea was a birthday cake in honour of their president's birthday. This county is sponsoring an European child for six months besides a generous donation to the Can. Appeal for Children. Pontiac is also undertaking to support a child for one year and, as evidence that the child at home is not forgotten, is contributing \$400 to furnish a children's ward in their new Community Hospital. An electric bed-lamp was presented to their president, Miss Abbie Pritchard, "a small token of much faithful service in Institute work".

History was made in Vaudreuil when their first county meeting was held this spring at Como Parish Hall. For 20 years Cavagnal has been the only branch in the county and the publicity convenor makes the following comment, "It was with great pleasure that we welcomed the formation of a branch in Vaudreuil-Dorion."

## The Month With the W.I.

\$2,394.73 is the total to date raised by the branches for the Canadian Appeal for Children. Isn't that splendid! One could only wish that all contributions had been included but a few groups sent their money direct to headquarters, instead of through W.I. channels so have thus lost that credit. Perhaps it would be well to again reiterate that **all donations to any cause should always be sent through your own treasurers**, county and provincial, in order to keep the record straight.

\$1,451.55 in the Q.W.I. Service Fund is also reported by Mrs. Harvey. That is certainly growing now that we are beginning to realize what it is going to mean to the work of the Institute to have such a fund. The recent short course in Leadership Training is a case in point, and one has only to read the reports that came in this month's mail to realize the benefit that has already come from this venture. Not only have the students attending that course gone home and given a report but have started visiting other groups, giving talks on various topics discussed at that time. I am confident we shall be hearing more of this.

Personal Parcels, numbering 128, are being faithfully sent, some of the branches also including English Institutes in this service. So many now say quite simply, as did Abercorn, "box sent overseas, as we do every month." Listening to Mrs. Barbara Fletcher Ames speaking at the annual meeting of the Sherbrooke Co. W.I., gave one a vivid impression of just what this work means to the severely rationed housewives of England.

**Argenteuil:** Arundel is making plans for a lawn social. Mrs. A. T. Sampson of Montreal, was the speaker and an interesting guest book was presented the branch by the president. Brownsburg held a cooking contest, with prizes of food given the winners. A Bring and Buy sale, with each member inviting a visitor, was a profitable

venture. Frontier reports their president, Mrs. D. Clark, took part in a discussion which was broadcast over CFRA, Ottawa. Mr. Peters of Lachute High School, spoke of the work of Experimental Farms and \$5 was used to buy records for the Brownsburg school. Lachute had a demonstration on a springtime luncheon and Public Health was discussed by Mr. L. Armstrong, who also outlined the work of the Health Unit. Lakefield exchanged slips and enjoyed a jumbled word contest, Morin Heights made use of a McGill Travelling Library this season. Slips, seeds and bulbs were exchanged and a paper read on the care of the African violet. This branch has just come of age and is planning a suitable celebration for this 21st. anniversary. Mille Isle, an exchange of slips etc, is also noted here, with a talk on clipping and repotting plants. A sale of plants netted a satisfactory sum. Pioneer turned their meeting into a pleasant outing with a bus drive to take them to their destination, the home of Mrs. J. Cowan. This branch is joining with the W.I. of Jerusalem-Bethany to form a class in First Aid. Upper Lachute and East End, favourite recipes were exchanged here and a paper read on Rugs and Carpets. \$10 was sent the Children's Memorial.

**Brome:** Abercorn held a stork shower for a young mother, also a cookie contest.

**Bonaventure:** New Richmond raised \$22 at a sale and gave \$10 to school prizes. Their agronome addressed this meeting on Kitchen Gardens, giving many helpful hints on their care. Sunshine bags were distributed. Restigouche held a most successful dance at the home of one of the members. Food was sent some needy children whose mother is in the hospital. Shigawake members were guests of the Port Daniel W.I. for a demonstration by the Northern Electric Co. A life membership was presented Mrs. F. LeGallais and \$5 voted the Fort Haldimand Camp.



**Chat.-Huntingdon:** Aubrey-Riverfield realized \$8.50 from a sale of plants and slips. Two humorous readings were given and a skit entitled, "The Price We Pay." Dundee is making a study of the Handbook under the direction of the Publicity Convenor. "The Farm Garden" was the subject of an address by the agronomer. Howick, current events in all departments and an article, "What Parents Owe to their Children", are reported here. Huntingdon branch was treated to a fashion show and display of cooking by the girls of the High School. Supplies in the sick room at the school are being replenished, the convenor of Welfare and Health having charge of the work. \$160 was raised at a dance, the proceeds for the Boys' Band. Hemmingford reports a full and varied programme; two demonstrations, Rug Making and Fancy Sandwiches, a discussion, "Is College Training essential for Success", a film showing the Botanical Gardens in Montreal, and a talk on Tomato Culture. \$10 was voted the Cancer Fund. Ormstown held a film showing and tea to raise funds for Barrie Memorial Hospital. English gift books are being circulated among the members.

**Compton:** Canterbury gave a prize to the member who had answered the most rollcalls during the year. The travelling basket has finally reached home with \$9 to show for its trip. \$6 was voted the Dental Clinic in Bury High School and a contest, jumbled names of well-known Canadians, made a bit of fun. Scotstown catered to a High School banquet, the proceeds to be used for the annual donation to the Cemetery Fund. A geranium contest on the plants grown from the slips distributed last fall was held. Prizes were awarded and later the plants were sold.

**Gaspe:** Haldimand entertained the county for the annual meeting. "Short-cuts in House cleaning" was the subject of a paper. Wakeham had a pleasant surprise when the convenor of Home Economics brought along a birthday cake to their meeting, complete with candles, to celebrate the third anniversary of their organizing. A cooking quiz was another feature. The decision was made to present a cup to the school obtaining the most prizes at the county W.I. fair, this to be held for a year. A new member was welcomed, which brings their numbers up to 51. York reports they now have a good library of their own. Congratulations! "Ways and Means of Preserving the Home" was discussed and here is a novel rollcall, name a kitchen utensil the first letter being your initial.

**Gatineau:** Aylmer East distributed seeds to the members for a flower contest to be held this fall. A White Elephant sale was held and \$10 and \$5 voted to the county and F.W.I.C. Emergency Fund respectively. Eardley made two quilts for Save the Children and heard a talk by the convenor of Home Economics on "The Dignity of Household Work". A poem, "Mum" was also read. Kazabazua had a contest on "Know your

Flowers" and a paper on "Care and Feeding of Chicks." Wakefield gave a vote of thanks to a teacher for her fine co-operation in supervising school lunches during her five years in that community. "Supper Dishes and the Use of Left-overs" was the subject of a talk by the Home Economics Convenor and a contest on the names of fish provided relaxation. Wright sent \$21 to the Can. Appeal for Children and members made two quilts for Save the Children. A contest on aprons was won by a British war-bride for her beautiful hand-made entry.

**Jacques-Cartier:** Ste. Anne's heard a helpful talk on Home Nursing by a member who formerly served as a VON nurse. A profitable White Elephant sale was held.

**Montcalm:** Rawdon is making plans for their fall fair. A special box of soap and baby articles was sent a young family in England in addition to their monthly 20 lb. food parcel. A successful Military Whist is also reported.

**Missisquoi:** Cowansville had several members enrolled in the School for Community Leaders held in that place. Plans are already being made for their annual school fair and hobby show. Dunham had a programme on Agriculture which included an article entitled "Farming by Push Button". Fordyce is doing a great deal of work for their local hospital. Grandmother's Day was fittingly observed with an exhibit of heirlooms and old costumes. Stanbridge East, members of this branch have been serving hot lunches in their school this past season, with \$20 also donated for that purpose. \$78.50 was raised for the Can. Appeal for Children.



Fordyce Women's Institute. A few of the members were absent when the picture was taken.

**Megantic:** Inverness reports another member, making a total of 30. They also have a large Blue Cross group. Agriculture was the theme of the programme with a paper by the convenor, the usual exchange of seeds and slips, and a related rollcall.

**Papineau:** Lochaber also discussed Agriculture at their meeting. A linen tablecloth and napkins were given a bride and a trilight lamp to a member who is moving away. With regret the report mentions the loss of their



active convenor of Welfare and Health, who passed away very suddenly.

**Pontiac:** Beech Grove, Agriculture again, with a vegetable quiz for fun. A box of clothing was packed for Save the Children. Bristol Busy Bees sponsored a St. John Ambulance Course in First Aid, the classes being held at Pine Lodge. An auction sale of useful articles and a donation of .50 per member assisted general funds. Their "autograph" quilt was finally completed. Clarendon featured Agriculture, which included a word building contest from the word "Agriculture." Bulbs, slips and houseplants were on sale, a profitable venture. Elmside sold a quilt, the proceeds for the hospital fund, and voted \$10 to the Red Cross. Many topics were discussed, ranging from Care of Shrubs to Mending Hints. Fort Coulange, two worthwhile talks are noted, "Schools are the Rural Front Line" and "Social Services in Quebec". Shawville heard a talk on the activities of the Health Unit by the nurse Miss N. Corrigan. \$13 was realized from the sale of socks donated by a friend. Stark's Corners discussed the care of house plants and held a sale of slips, bulbs and roots. Quyon is sponsoring a class in music and providing financial aid to pupils in two local schools. And here is a new idea in contests — name 26 varieties of flowers in alphabetical order. Wyman entertained the agronomer, Mr. N. Drummond, who gave an address on Gardening.

**Richmond:** Cleveland lists several donations, one to the F.W.I.C. another towards a gift for the agronomer, Mr. Beaudin, who is being transferred, and \$10 to the Brompton Relief Fund. Other activities reported are a cookie contest, sale of slips netting \$10 and three new members on the roll. Dennison's Mills also had a sale of slips and seeds and ordered W.I. stationery for their officers. The junior branch here meets regularly every month and sent a delegate to the Q.W.I. short course. Core reports a donation towards the gift for Mr. Beaudin and another to the Red Cross. A quiz, a pie contest, and a sale of slips and remnants made a busy afternoon. Melbourne Ridge held a sale of useful articles and gave a donation to the Red Cross. Richmond Hill had the popular sale of seeds and slips and held a shower for a new baby. A dance was held to aid the treasury. Shipton also reports a contribution for Mr. Beaudin's gift, who addressed the meeting on "Gardens". \$10 was voted the Can. Appeal for Children and an exciting attendance contest has been carried on by this branch. A dance was used as a money-raiser. Spooner Pond, here we note an unusual contest on most useful article made from odds and ends of yarn. A coin shower for a new baby, a donation to the Red Cross and two papers on Home Economics and Agriculture were other items of their report. Windsor Mills welcomed new members and enjoyed a demonstration by Mrs. Roy on water colours and transfers, using wall paper cut-outs. \$3.90 resulted from

the sale of seeds etc. and \$4.05 from an auction of fancy work, with a contest on articles made from sugar or flour bags thrown in for good measure. A year's subscription to the Family Herald has been sent a bedridden boy in Scotland.

**Shefford:** Granby Hill members were invited to attend the Farm Forum rally held in their school. This branch is sending parcels to an English Institute. South Roxton had a paper on "How to be a Good Citizen and Friendly Neighbour." Warden discussed "Why Young People leave the Farm" and heard a talk on "A Co-operative in our County". Articles were brought in for their "hope chest".

**Sherbrooke:** Ascot served lunch at a local auction and held a rummage sale. A kitchen shower was given a member recently married. Brompton Road distributed seeds to the pupils in preparation for the School Fair and voted \$10 for sports at the school closing. Two card parties and a dance were held to raise money for the Hospital Fund. Belvidere netted \$10 at a card party and also held a sale of food, and slips. Lennoxville had two members attending the School for Leaders at Bishop's College. Grandmother's Day was observed with Mrs. W. H. Abbott giving a talk on "Changes in the Community since I was a Girl" The branch catered to a banquet for the local Riflemen's Club. Milby held the ever-popular sale of bulbs, etc. and heard a talk on "Control of Garden Pests." Orford reports their president, Mrs. G. Richards, was appointed to assist with the community singing at the convention. "Onion Juice Concentrate" was the subject of a paper.

**Stanstead:** Ayer's Cliff has completed another successful paper drive. A gift was sent a new baby and plans made to cater for an auction. One new member joined. Hatley had a splendid report of their project, sponsoring Manual Training and Household Science in the school. The usual dance on July 1, is being arranged. Minton assisted in sending a county representative to the Q.W.I. short course. North Hatley is taking a great interest in their local Brownies. Lunch was served at the enrollment service, \$10 given towards the captain's uniform and a year's membership given to her as an appreciation of her fine work. A rummage sale netted \$107 and "Education for Modern Living" was discussed by the Young Women's Group. Tomifobia voted \$5 to the Salvation Army and \$6 for school prizes. Way's Mills compared the educational facilities of urban and rural youth. Slips and plants were exchanged.

**Vaudreuil:** Cavagnal entertained the agronomer who gave a talk on "Beautifying the Home Grounds." Vaudreuil-Dorion had as guests several members of the executive of the branch at Ste. Anne's, also the Misses Evelyn Walker and Joy Guild, the latter two acting as judges in a cookie contest. A talk on Interior Decoration was given by Mrs. Leslie Wyse.





June 19  
**FARM DAY**  
 1948  
*Macdonald College*

Farm Day at Macdonald College, held this year on June 19th, brought some 700 visitors to the College to attend the annual meeting of Quebec Farm Forums, to visit the different departments and to see the stock and watch the demonstrations and exhibits that had been prepared by members of the staff.

The first picture, taken from the steps of the Main Building just after a bus-load of delegates had arrived, is a good opener for the series. Those gathered around the table are registering for the tour they wish to take (with so many to care for, guests were asked to say what part of the College activities they were most interested in, and for the tours the crowd was broken up into four sections). Those who have completed their registration are hurrying up the steps so as not to be late for the Farm Forum meeting which was just about to start.

Picture number two was taken in the Horticulture-Poultry tour, while Mr. Nussey was telling about strawberry growing. He and Prof. Murray conducted the visitors through the vegetable plots and demonstrated the cold storage work. People on this tour visited the Poultry Department later.

Mounted on a hay baler, Jim Cooper talks about machinery on the farm in the third picture. In the background stands a buck rake, and demonstrations of the various machines were given during the afternoon to a large and interested crowd.

After visiting the Household Science Department, the ladies were entertained at an outdoor tea on the lawn in front of Glenaladale, and a few of them are shown in picture four.

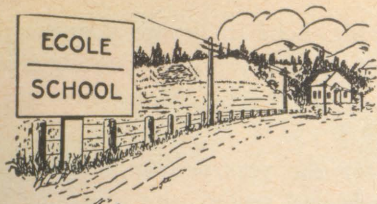
Picture five was taken at the height of the Farm Forum meeting in the Assembly Hall. As can be seen, the Hall was filled to capacity: 522 Farm Forum delegates registered for the meeting, a report of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Each Department had arranged an exhibit in one of the large college rooms, to show something of the work done in that department toward better food production. These exhibits were visited by almost everyone and comments were very favourable. The exhibits were left in place until after the Women's Institutes convention the following week. Part of the exhibition room is shown in picture six.

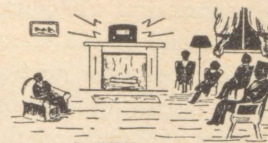
Children accompanied their parents and were interested in everything they saw. This young chap's fancy was taken by the tractors, but he also showed great interest in the hay baler and the other machines that were being put through their paces.

Various makes of hay balers, bale loaders and elevators, forage choppers, tractors, combines, etc. were on display as part of the exhibit of the Agricultural Engineering Department, and large crowds watched these machines in operation in the fields. Picture number eight was taken as the hay baler rounded a corner.





## LIVING AND LEARNING



### Annual Meeting of Quebec Farm Forums

by Floyd F. Griesbach

A higher average attendance and more meetings of Quebec Farm Forums during the past year were reported at the annual meeting, June 19, at Macdonald College by the President, Gordon Shufelt, of East Farnham.

After receiving the reports from the President and Secretary the meeting tackled the question of financing Quebec Farm Forums. Some delegates favoured raising the membership fee, but following the discussion it was agreed to continue the method used last year of \$1.50 per family membership fee, the balance of the provincial budget being raised by the counties, according to the number of active members, using whatever method they saw fit.

The report from the committee studying the advantages of obtaining a charter was turned over to the new Council for appropriate action.

Resolutions were passed asking the Dominion Department of Health of Animals to take steps to keep up the T.B. Free Areas; urging the Department of Immigration to secure more farm labour; supporting the Dairy Farmers of Canada in the opposition to the sale of oleomargarine in Canada, and thanking Macdonald College, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and others for their services which make Farm Forums possible.

Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-principal of Macdonald College, welcomed the gathering to the College saying it was an historical occasion as this was the first time that Farm Day had been officially recognized by McGill University as an official event.

"I am impressed with the number of ladies and young people present," remarked Mr. Charles Douglas, assistant director of extension, Department of Agriculture, Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas conduct a pre-testing Farm Forum which uses the discussion questions

a month in advance to test the working and overcome regional problems. Two other groups also test the questions; one in Saskatchewan and another in Ontario.

Mr. C. W. McInnis extended greetings from the busload of Ontario farmers who had just completed a week's tour of Quebec and spent the day at the College.

Mr. J. D. Lang, executive member of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, gave a very interesting report of the National Farm Radio Forum meeting in Regina, June 14-16, where he and the secretary-treasurer, Floyd Griesbach, had represented Quebec Farm Forums.

Quebec Council of Farm Forums for 1948-1949



Left to right: H. Stuart Cooke, Argenteuil Co.: Norvil Wilson, substituting for Wm. Hodgins, Pontiac Co.: C. C. Bradford, substituting for J. K. McArthur, Rouville and Shefford Cos.: W. J. McCartney, Huntingdon Co.: Stuart McClelland, Gatineau Co.: Mrs. D. McElrea, member at large; Charles Drummond, Sherbrooke Co.: Gordon Shufelt, President: Carl S. Banfill, Richmond Co.: Floyd Griesbach, secretary-treasurer: Neil Creller, Missisquoi Co.: Carl Corey, Stanstead Co.: Lawrence Horner, Brome Co.: W. G. MacDougall, member at large. Absent when the photo was taken were J. D. Harrison, Compton, J. D. Lang and P. D. McArthur, members at large.

### National Farm Radio Forum

Mr. J. D. Lang, Vice-President and Floyd Griesbach, Secretary-Treasurer of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums, represented Quebec Farm Forums when representatives of every province excepting Prince Edward Island met recently in Regina to deal with National Farm Radio Forum problems and discuss plans for next season's broadcasts.

Reports to the meeting showed Quebec took the honours for the number of meetings held by each Forum during the season. 30% of Quebec Forums met 20 times during the season and 82%, 15 times or more.

By using the 1941 census and 30 English-speaking farm families as a basis for a potential Farm Forum, Quebec had the greatest percentage of Forums registered, with



134 groups from a potential of 316.

The questionnaires which are answered by each Farm Forum at the end of the season had many suggestions for discussion topics for next season. Considerable time was given to discussing these broadcast suggestions. The general topics of Youth on the Farm; Information for Farmers; Security for the Farmer; Marketing Farm Products; Taxes from the Farmer; were recommended to the National Board as a basis for five series of three broadcasts each.

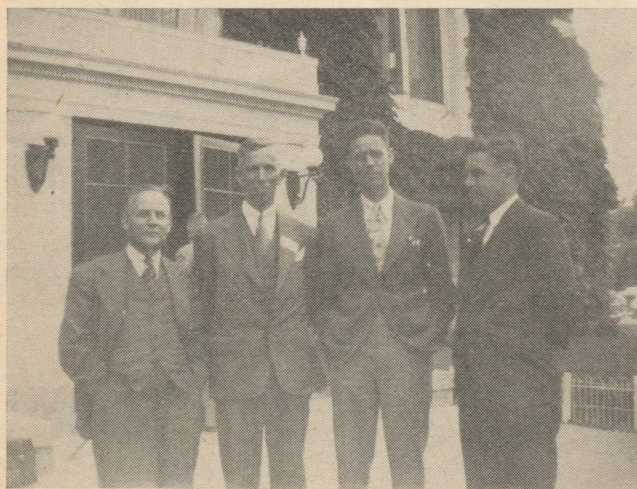
Mr. H. H. Hannam was the guest speaker at the banquet in the Hotel Saskatchewan which was attended by members of Citizen's Forums and Farm Forums. Mr. Hannam reported on his recent trip to Paris, France, to attend the I.F.A.P. Conference with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture delegation.

"The big thing ahead of us is to keep the peace. We have got to make democracy work", warned Mr. Hannam. "And the problem is to make democracy work soon enough".

Dr. E. A. Corbett, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, as chairman of the meeting, emphasized "The only place one can do anything about peace is in the local communities. Getting rid of such things as suspicion and race prejudice is a great help. The function of democracy depends upon group thinking and group action."

Ruth McKenzie, research director for Farm Forums reported: "Wherever there are Farm Forums you will find community action of one kind or another. In the 1947-48 Farm Forum season, the Forums across Canada sponsored or assisted with over 100 different kinds of community projects. Here are some examples:

"Our group has ordered a lime-spreader to be owned co-operatively by the members of the Forum." Belleisle Forum, New Brunswick.



In Regina for the National Meeting of Farm Radio Forums were Dave Robinson, Saskatchewan Farm Forum Secretary, J. D. Lang, Vice-president, Quebec Council of Farm Forums, Clare Burt and Floyd Griesbach, Secretaries of Ontario and Quebec Farm Forums respectively.

"Matsqui and Mt. Lehman groups co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in sponsoring a series of lectures on pasture management". Matsqui Forum, British Columbia.

"Our project for the year is tree planting to keep snow off the roads and protect the soil from winds". Johnston Forum, Oak Lake, Manitoba.

"We organized and opened a ladies rest room in our hamlet". Spruce Grove Forum, Crooked River, Saskatchewan.

"Over the past few years we have bought a piano and chairs — this year we started to buy card tables — to be used in our school." East Farnham Forum, Quebec.

One of the most popular projects this year was warble fly control. Campaigns against the warble fly were reported by 82 Forums in 5 provinces. In Ontario township-wide campaigns have been launched in 10 counties. This means that by-laws have been passed compelling all farmers within the townships to treat their cattle for warble flies. Some township councils have bought spray-machines for the use of farmers.

Over the last two years co-operative medical services have been established in 17 rural Ontario counties, mainly through Farm Forum action. This year, 71 Forums in Ontario helped get such schemes set up in their counties. In other provinces, 13 Forums sponsored other kinds of health and hospitalization projects.

The real missionary spirit comes, however, in the efforts of existing Forums to organize new ones. Altogether 244 new Forums were organized this way over the past season. Deseronto Road Forum (Ontario) helped organize seven new Forums.

Other popular projects were:

Canadian Appeal for Children (68 Forums)

School improvement — furnishing school for community use, purchase of chairs, radio, etc., beautification of grounds (46 Forums)

Co-operative buying clubs, stores, creameries, egg-grading (41 Forums)

Recreation facilities—rinks, ball-parks, swimming pool, ski-run (39 Forums)

Community halls or centres—building new one or improving old (31 Forums)

Rural electrification (27 Forums)

Snow clearance (20 Forums)

Charity—raising money for the blind, Red Cross, food parcels for England (19 Forums)

Mailboxes painted, names put on (17 Forums)

Farm machinery—community or co-operative purchase or use of such machines as cement mixer, sprayer, ditcher, lime-spreader (17 Forums)

Road improvement (17 Forums)





## THE COLLEGE PAGE

### Regular Session Comes to an End

The graduation exercises for the School for Teachers and the Homemaker students on June 10th brought the regular 1947-48 session at Mac to a close, and another successful year of crowded activity ended.

Vice-Principal W. H. Brittain presided at the ceremonies at which were presented forty-one intermediate certificates, fifty-one elementary certificates, two kindergarten director's and four kindergarten assistant's certificates in the School for Teachers, and twenty-four Homemaker and seven short course certificates in the School of Household Science.

Not counting the kindergarten courses, only three more teachers graduated this year as compared with last, and once again Dean Laird's report, and the remarks of the Director of Protestant Education, Dr. Percival, stressed the serious situation we are in as regards the shortage of teachers. Many more students should enroll in the School for Teachers each year if all the needs for trained teachers in this province are to be met.

The prize for highest standing in the Elementary Class, and the prize in the Art of Teaching, open to both classes, was won by Miss Madelene Wells of West Brome, who also won the Arithmetic prize. In the Intermediate Class, Miss Beverly Giovetti of St. Lambert came in first place, winning the Prince of Wales Medal,

and the Primary Methods prize. Laurel Mastine of Asbestos won the prize offered by the Director of Protestant Education, and the Scripture prize. The prize in English and the medal for Mathematics were won by Miss Ada Sudsbury of Summerside, P.E.I.

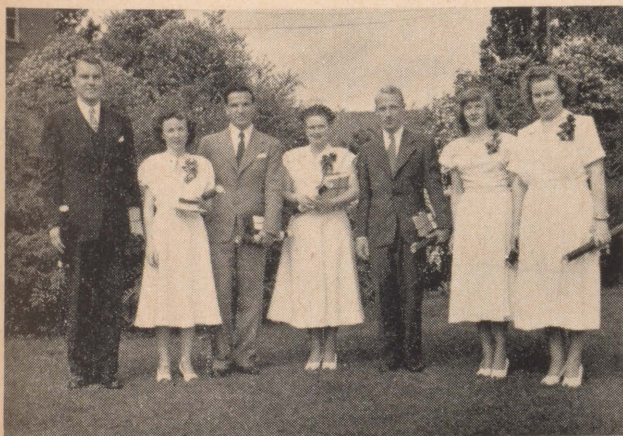
Other winners of prizes or medals included Miss Doris Nelson, Sandy Beach Centre, Wm. E. Bowker, Granby, Miss Marguerite Stonehouse, Quebec, Miss June Jefferson, Montreal, Ernest Robinson, Montreal West, Miriam Baserman, Montreal, Wilbur Leslie, Valleyfield, Harry MacKraith, Lachute Mills, Miss Dorothy Walsh, Shawville, Miss Mary Harrington, Richmond. The gold medal for gymnastics was won by Miss Phyllis Turpin of Quebec, and Misses Elspeth Ballantyne, Dorothy Hooker and Lois Chapman won Strathcona Trust Medals for Physical Training. Scholarships were won by William French, Cookshire, Dorothy Hooker, Ormstown, Gwyneth Quinn, Montreal, Margaret Jackson, Montreal, Leslie Kerr, Rivington.

In the Homemaker Course, the leaders were two girls from British Guiana. Miss Elaine Fung-a-Ling won the Governor General's Bronze Medal for the highest total standing, and shared with Miss Yvonne Lord the prize donated by the Montreal Local Council of Women for highest standing in practical subjects. Miss Line LaRoche and Miss Joan Macaulay won the silver and nickel medals for gymnastic competition.

### Farm Day Was A Big Success

June 19th, Macdonald College Farm Day, is being marked down in the College records as the best yet. Unofficial counts place the attendance of those who came to attend the Farm Forum annual meeting, and to see the displays and demonstrations which had been arranged, at over 700 people. Congratulations are in order for the members of the committee in charge of the arrangements for handling the crowds: every detail had been planned, all possible difficulties anticipated, and the visitors were able to see everything and go everywhere with no delays and no hitches. The exhibits which were on display, highlighting the activities of each department at the College, were particularly well prepared and gave the guests a good picture of what is done here. The theme of this year's display was "Improvements in Food Production."

A picture summary of the day's activities will be found in the Living and Learning section of this issue.



Some of the School for Teachers prize winners. Left to right, Earnest A. Robinson, Madelene Wells, Wilbur Leslie, Beverly Giovetti, William Bowker, Phyllis Turpin, Ada Sudsbury.

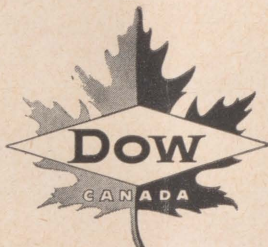


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